SCENES FROM EVERY LAND

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR

FOURTH SERIES

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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A LAMB'S-WOOL BOA

So closely attached to his flock is the shepherd of the East that when necessity compels him to select one of the number for the market, he "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" by carrying the victim about his neck instead of driving it before him to slaughter. This tawny native of Tunisia has the thoughtful countenance of a Moorish philosopher of the days when Granada was the center of culture in Western Europe.

Autochrome by Franklin Price Knott.

SCENES FROM EVERY LAND

PICTURING THE PEOPLE, NATURAL PHENOMENA
AND ANIMAL LIFE OF ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD

FOURTH SERIES

EDITED BY
GILBERT H. GROSVENOR
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR OF THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
SOCIETY

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MOUNT KATMAI, TITAN OF VOLCANOES: ALASKA

The eruption of Mount Katmai in June, 1912, was one of the most tremendous volcanic explosions ever recorded. A mass of ash and pumice whose volume has been estimated at nearly ten cubic miles was thrown into the air. This left Katmai as you see it, a mere stump of the former mountain, which was completely disemboweled in the eruption. The great arc at the top is the rim of a gigantic crater within. The peaceful steam clouds now floating up from the crater, compared with the devastating blast which issued from it, are like the wisps of smoke issuing from the cannon's mouth after the projectile has been fired.

Photograph by R. F. Griggs, Director of National Geographic Society Expeditions to Alaska, 1914–1917.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

By Gilbert H. Grosvenor, *Director and Editor*

The National Geographic Society, which publishes this volume, is the largest scientific society in the world, and the most effective educational association in existence. It was founded in January, 1888, by a small group of explorers and research students in Washington, "to promote the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." They were ambitious that the Society should conduct explorations and researches of its own, and that it should also strive to make the study of geography more interesting in our schools and to the public at large. But to achieve these laudable purposes more funds were necessary than were provided by the small annual fees of several hundred members. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who became president of the organization in 1898, suggested that both objects might be secured if the Society could develop a geographic magazine of sufficient interest to be supported by the public; that a magazine of large circulation would earn a revenue for the Society which could be devoted to explorations and research, and at the same time the magazine, by reaching many thousands of readers each month, would also accomplish the second object of the Society, namely—popularize geographical study.

In April, 1899, the writer was engaged by the National Geographic Society to develop the scheme outlined by Dr. Bell, that is—to originate a magazine that, by winning popular support, would vastly increase the membership and obtain funds for explorations and research.

The journal of the Society, which had hitherto been strictly technical, was editorially reconstructed so as to appeal to every thoughtful, but not necessarily technically trained, reader. The high scientific standard of accuracy was maintained, but the technical padlock was removed, and many popular features designed to be of interest to each member of the household were added. At the same time the Society opened its doors to all who desired to promote geographical science—teachers, lawyers, bankers, agriculturists, engineers and physicians. Every worthy man or woman who wished to study the world upon which we live was admitted to its membership rolls, provided that he or she be nominated by one already a member who vouched for the candidate.

It is not necessary here to review the successive progress made in the development of the Society. A fairy tale, it is sometimes called. To-day, there is no society in the world comparable with the National Geographic Society in size or activities; and it has become the most far-reaching activity of its kind in the history of American educational development.

This showing, extraordinary for a scientific society, is even more remarkable when we remember that the Society has had no endowment; that it has never asked its membership for a dollar beyond the payment of annual dues, and that its Magazine, which is now an immensely valuable asset, has been built up, unlike other periodicals, without the investment of any capital.

Its great and unprecedented success as an educational force is due almost entirely to the broad editorial policy of the National Geographic Magazine, which has awakened a new and vital interest in our Mother Earth and in her teeming millions of polyglot peoples. Explorers in the most remote corners of the earth are identified with the National Geographic Society and the Magazine. Its truthful narratives rival in interest the fables of old, and the wonders of photography are revealed in its contents from cover to cover.

At the opening of the world war when all thoughts were focused on Europe, the members turned eagerly to their Magazine and found geographic information in abundance given with a wealth of detail that carried them to the very heart of the warring countries. When the United States became an active participant in the struggle for world-wide democracy, the Magazine, ever at the front in usefulness and service, opened its pages to the call of patriotic needs. The stirring appeal of President Wilson, the brilliant words of Allied leaders, the fine enthusiasm for service through the Red Cross,—all glowed forth from its pages. With spirited and efficient patriotism, the Geographic Society has made its Magazine the medium of expression for the calls of the hour.

The many articles of timely interest and scientific exactness are illustrated by more than 1,400 pictures each year. These are gathered from every available source and reproduced in half-tone, color and velvety photogravure. Among the most notable of recent achievements

MOUNT MAGEIK FROM THE UPPER VALLEY

Mount Mageik is only one of several magnificent volcanic neighbors of the giant Katmai. Mageik, with its majestic three-peaked snow cap, stands squarely across the head of a valley. From a small crater east of the central peak issues a column of steam, which, although clearly visible for fifty miles out to sea, appears diminutive in comparison with the bulk of the mountain.

In view of the extraordinary conditions of the Katmai region, unparalleled anywhere in the world, the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society made a further grant of $12,000 for explorations of Katmai during the summer of 1917.

Photograph by D. B. Church.

may be mentioned the series of 1,200 flags printed in four colors, including the official standards of every civilized nation, the flag of each State in the Union, all historic standards, the insignia of every arm of our military and naval service, together with signal flags, both national and international, with all open codes used on land and sea—the most remarkable and expensive color feature ever published.

In another number thirty-two pages in full color reproduced fifty of our larger North American mammals,—each picture from the brush of Louis Agassiz Fuertes, blending artistic beauty with the exact proportions of Nature's handiwork. Song and game birds, the official flower of each State, in addition to types and scenes in many contrasted countries, have supplied special color features of inestimable value; while thousands of the world's peoples continued to show their distinctive costumes and customs from its pages. The two hundred and more illustrations in this book only faintly suggest the many lines of information and attractive arm-chair travel open to its readers.

No other magazine in the world prints such large, useful and distinctive maps. Two of the most recent of the many valuable ones issued by the Society are those of Europe and Mexico. The large map of Europe, showing every battle front of the world war, the map of the Balkan States, and another of the Countries of the Mediterranean, achieved especial distinction because of the fact that they show the location of the many towns and villages which figure prominently in the press—places unnoted on earlier maps. The map of Mexico, published at the time our troops were on the border, gave the same minute information and enabled the Society's members to follow intelligently the war news of the day.

In its educational value the Magazine is unequalled by any other periodical. Some of its special features, besides maps, illustrations and panoramas, are:

1. Timely information about those parts of the world most prominent in the public eye. It has recently given a Russia number with 100 illustrations; an Austria-Hungary number with ninety-two illustrations; articles on France, with 107 illustrations; on Italy, with 167 illustrations and two maps; on Turkey and Constantinople, with seventy-four illustrations; on Switzerland, with 150 illustrations; and on Mexico, with 274 illustrations and large map in color.

2. Wonderfully illustrated articles of foreign travel and people. A recent number contains eighty-six illustrations picturing the Holy Men and religious penances of India; another, 114 full-page scenes in fascinating North Africa; while with eighty-six beautiful pictures the quaint life and customs of Bhutan are set forth.

3. A popular and authentic record of the notable geographic work of the United States Government and descriptions of our own country, with its amazing resources. It has recently published an account of the work of lighting our coasts, with sixty-seven illustrations; an article on the Grand Canyon, with seventy-one illustrations; a number devoted to the Nation's Capital, with two panoramas and thirty-two illustrations in color, the article being by former President Wm. H. Taft, and an entire number devoted to "America, the Land of the Best."

4. Explorations in historic lands. One number gives the startling results of excavations in Egypt, with seventy-four illustrations; another, the "Pushing Back of History's Horizon," by the excavations of ancient Babylon.

5. The newest results in science and invention.

NOTABLE EXPLORATIONS BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Society conducts each year scientific studies and explorations in many regions, some of the most notable of recent date being those in Peru, which, carried on in connection with Yale University, discovered and excavated Machu Picchu, the lost city of the Incas. The report of Dr. Hiram Bingham, head of the expedition, shows that Machu Picchu was the center of what was, perhaps, the most densely populated region of the pre-Columbian New World; that these ancient people made pottery strikingly like that of ancient Greece; that the trepanning of skulls was general among them; that they were a peace-loving people who had only one word to designate soldier and enemy. The report of O. F. Cook, botanist of the expedition, shows how, when our ancestors in Europe were still dressed in skins and

A HOUSE AT KODIAK RUINED BY AN AVALANCHE OF ASHES FROM A HILLSIDE

A BRANCH OF SALMON-BERRIES, INDICATING THEIR PROFUSION AT KODIAK SINCE THE ERUPTION

Of the South Alaskan berries, the most important is the salmon or "Molina" berry (*Rubus spectabilis*), which is allied to our blackberries and raspberries, but intermediate between them, having much the shape and appearance of a blackberry, but coming loose from the receptacle like a raspberry.

Salmon-berries were, of course, common before the eruption, but the ash provided such greatly improved conditions for them that the plants have made unusually vigorous growth.

Photograph by M. G. Dickman.

living by the chase, settled agricultural conditions must have existed in Peru. He shows how most of the land of the Incas had a soil that was brought long distances; how our reclamation projects sink into insignificance measured by those of these ancient Peruvians; how the hanging gardens of Babylon were a mere transient toy compared to the staircase farms of the Incas; how these people laid stones weighing tons with such nicety that a lens is still required to locate their joints; how they domesticated some eighty species of plants, one of them, the potato, becoming the most nearly universal crop in the world, with the largest yield of any food plant civilization uses.

Other expeditions in charge of Dr. Robert F. Griggs, made the first comprehensive investigation of what is undoubtedly the most stupendous volcanic region of the earth, centering around the gigantic eruption of Mt. Katmai in Alaska. Crossing the mountains toward Bering Sea, Dr. Griggs discovered the wonderful "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," where he estimated that there were 10,000 columns of steam more than 500 feet high, even at that time, which seemed to be a period of minimum activity. He also found the crater of Katmai to be the largest crater in the world, discovered a number of volcanoes of the first magnitude and a canyon rivaling the Grand Canyon in depth and the Canadian Rockies in its bordering mountains.

The Society has concluded a series of investigations, extending over four years, of the glaciers of Alaska, one of the most important fields of geographical research in America. Its earlier expeditions to Alaska did much pioneer work in the exploration of that territory, and later maintained its large expedition in that region, completing an exhaustive study of the glaciered fields,—the most extensive in the world. Other parties have made a biological survey of the country east of Hudson Bay and in Labrador. In 1902, the Society sent an expedition to Mount Pelee and La Souffriere to study the terrible eruptions of these volcanoes.

The Society has assisted various Arctic expeditions, notably the last one of Robert E. Peary, which discovered the North Pole, April 6, 1909. In 1909, also, it sent to Sicily a trained geologist to investigate the Messina earthquake. A popular account of all expeditions is printed in the Magazine, while the technical results appear in separate monographs published from time to time by the Society.

By a grant of $20,000, the Society co-operated with our National Government in the purchase of a section of land to be added to the Sequoia National Park, California, by this timely generosity saving from destruction by the lumberman's axe the very finest specimens of the giant redwoods, *Sequoia washingtoniana*, the biggest trees and oldest living things in existence.

The Society maintains a geographical library at its headquarters in Washington, awards gold medals for achievements in discovery and geographical research, and gives annually at the National Capital a series of addresses by prominent men. The Society's program has included, among many others, ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce, General George W. Goethals, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Ambassador Jusserand and Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell.

Still another vision of the founders of the Society has crystallized into the great service the Magazine is doing in the schools. Thousands of enthusiastic teacher members use it daily to bring the world to the boys and girls. It frequently forms the basis of the work, and has created a new and vital method of teaching geography from kindergarten to college.

Thus the ambitions of the founders of the National Geographic Society are being fulfilled and a splendid force for the study of the world on which we live has gradually been created. More than two and one-half million people each month are reading the GEOGRAPHIC, and the fascinating study of geography is thus injected into the life stream of these countless thousands for whom the world is made immeasurably broader through closer acquaintance.

The National Geographic Magazine is received by every member of the Society. It is printed by the Society for the sole purpose of increasing and diffusing geographic knowledge. It is not published to make a fortune for any individual, but is the property of a great national organization, which reinvests practically all receipts from the Magazine in the publication itself, or in research work by the Society.

The first three series of "Scenes from Every Land" were received with so much favor that this Fourth Series is now presented. Practically all the illustrations in this collection have previously appeared in the National Geographic Magazine, so that those who desire further information about them need only turn to the original numbers for complete articles.

ALASKA ESKIMO GIRL

The dress of the Eskimo consists entirely of skins of seal, reindeer, bear, and fox, the first two being the most common. The dress of the women differs but little from that of the men—a suit with a long jacket and trousers tucked into seal-skin boots. The jacket, which has a hood to cover the head, is often embroidered with strips of dyed leather and is skillfully made. In winter two suits are worn, one with the fur inside, the other with it outside.

Photograph by Beverly B. Dobbs.

A GARDEN AT SKAGUAY, ALASKA

In agriculture the government itself has demonstrated that Alaska will produce in abundance all that can be raised in the Scandinavian countries—the hardy cereals and vegetables, the meats and the berries off which nine million people live in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. It has been estimated that there are 50 million acres of this land that will make homes for a people as sturdy as those of New England.

Photograph by Curtis & Miller.

THE NOME EXPRESS READY TO START

The records made by dog teams in Alaska are extraordinary. On one occasion recently, Mr. A. D. Nash, of California, went from Dawson to Nome, a distance of 1,400 miles, in 26 days of travel, or an average of 44 miles a day. He made a trip the same year from Candle Creek to Neukulk, a distance of 102 miles, in 17 hours, hauling a lady passenger and the mail. In the races of the Nome Kennel Club of Alaska the winning dog team has made the 412-mile course from Cripple Creek to Nome in 82 hours and 2 minutes, or an average of 121 miles a day. John Heston, with his own dog team, traveled from Valdez, Alaska, to Cape Nome, a distance of over 1,100 miles, in 23 days, or an average of more than 49 miles per day.

Photograph by Beverly B. Dobbs.

A HERD OF REINDEER ON A HILLSIDE IN ALASKA

In 1891 Dr. Sheldon Jackson brought sixteen reindeer across the Bering Strait into Alaska; to-day that herd, with other importations since, has increased to nearly 40,000, of which some 62 per cent are owned by the natives. The Alaskan Eskimos are provided by the reindeer with meat, milk, clothing, and transportation. From their herds of reindeer in 1913 they enjoyed an income of $44,885.

Photograph by W. T. Lopp.

A CLOSE VIEW OF BOGOSLOF ISLAND IN ERUPTION

Situated in the Aleutian Islands, Bogoslof is a sort of Jack-in-the-Box of the sea. Now there is no island there; now there is a group of them; now there is one island with several volcanic peaks on it. For years the U. S. Coast Guard has watched and reported upon the antics of Bogoslof.

AMERICA'S "LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN"

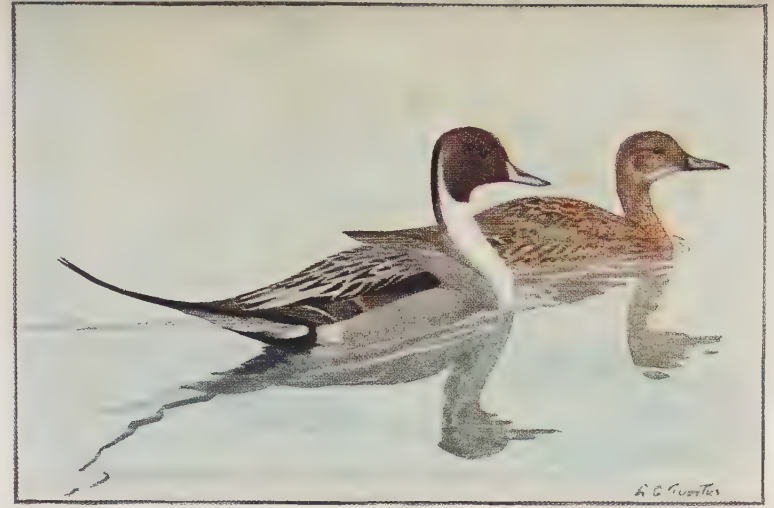
When Nature passed around her gifts to the nations, even a "land of the midnight sun" was not denied America. In all that vast territory of Alaska lying north of Fort Yukon and the Seward Peninsula, in summer there are days when the sun never sets, and in winter when it never rises above the horizon. At midnight in June the people in this house see the sun low in the northern sky, and at midday in December see their dark sky lighted dimly by the faint twilight glow of the sun below the horizon directly in the south.

Photograph by Carl J. Lomen.

A POSSIBLE ADDITION TO OUR FOOD SUPPLY

One whale yields as much meat as 100 cattle. The meat is very coarse-grained and tastes something like venison, but has a flavor peculiarly its own. Americans have eaten it for many days in succession, and found it not only palatable but healthful. Canned in the Japanese fashion, it is vastly superior to much of the beef and other tinned foods now on sale in our markets.

Photograph and Copyright by Asahel Curtis.



Male Female
PINTAIL

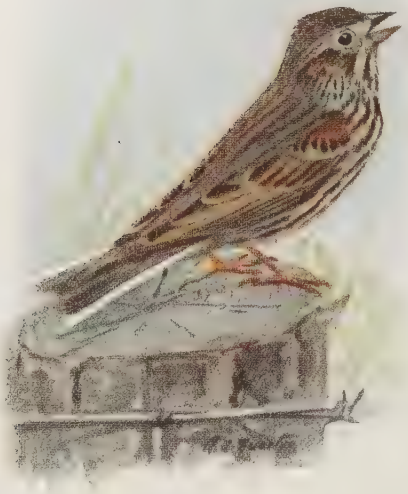
Male Female
REDHEAD

Female Male Female
CANVASBACK

Male Female Male Female Male Female
GREATER SCAUP LESSER SCAUP RING-NECKED DUCK

AMERICAN GAME BIRDS

From a remarkable series of 72 illustrations in color, which appeared in a single number of the National Geographic Magazine.



VESPER SPARROW

BLUE GROSBEAK
Male upper; Female, lower

CARDINAL
Male, upper; Female, lower

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

A page from the 64 illustrations in color of Common Birds, in a single issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

EMPEROR FALLS, WITH ROBSON PEAK ABOVE

Robson Peak rises majestically cliff on cliff for 7,000 feet above Berg Lake to its summit, where the vapors from the Pacific gather nearly every day of the year. At times the peak stands out clear, sharp, and glistening against the pure blue sky, but usually the mist gathers and trails about it in wisps, streamers, or solid clouds that often clothe the mountain in a mantle of white to its base.

The little Grand Forks River, which pursues its tortuous way through the wild Mount Robson region of British Columbia, is a series of scenic surprises, not the least of which is this beautiful fall.

Photograph by R. C. W. Lett.

THE TWIN FALLS IN THE YOHO VALLEY, FIELD, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Twin Falls are about 600 feet high, the stream feeding them draining the Upper Yoho Valley, which has several glaciers on the mountain slopes above it. The park-like valley, with its beautiful trees and carpets of flowers, and the high mountains and glaciers surrounding it, is a wonderful place for the camp of the alpinist.

Photograph by George Vaux, Jr., and Mary Vaux Walcott.

HORSESHOE FALLS FROM GOAT ISLAND

The shimmering softness of the cataract has been transformed by a miracle of industry into a sure rock of defense. From the seemingly insecure wooden causeway shown to the left the spectator commands a wonderful panoramic view of the very heart of Niagara.

Photograph by Ernest Fox.

A FAMILY OF NINE SONS: BADDECK, CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA

From Cape Breton Island have come many of the most loyal naturalized citizens of the United States. To our merchant marine on the Great Lakes this little island has probably contributed more captains and first mates than any other part of the world.

Photograph by Gilbert H. Grosvenor.

MOUNT ROBSON FROM THE NORTH

The stream in the foreground flows into the Frazier River, and so on to the Pacific, while that behind the camera finds its way into the arctic watershed. A good trail leads from Robson Station to this point.

Photograph by Mary Vaux Walcott.

A beautiful panorama of Mt. Robson and its glaciers, 16 by 44 inches, appeared in the May, 1913, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine.*

THE OLD AND THE NEW AT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

Troops in training for the present great war are here seen passing through the St. Louis Gate of the fortifications of Quebec City, which were built by British regulars after the conquest of 1759.

Photograph by Chesterfield & McLaren.

WAR CANOE RACING, THE POPULAR AQUATIC SPORT

Every waterside town in Canada has its canoe club, and all members look forward to the annual contests, which terminate in the Canadian Canoe Championship races at the end of the season. This picture shows the finish of a big event.

Photograph by Chesterfield & McLaren.

A WALKING WICKER STORE IN MEXICO

The Indian women of Mexico are industrious. Wages are so low that every hand must help to feed a mouth, else many would feel the pangs of famine. Prices of hand-wrought commodities are as low as the scale of wages. Baskets that would cost a dollar here may be bought for a quarter there.

A TEHUANA INDIAN BELLE: MEXICO

The Tehuana women are beautiful Their stately carriage, regular features, and beautiful soft brown eyes, added to their fascinating costumes, mark them with distinction and irresistible charm. The crowning touch, however, is their head-dress. Shaped somewhat like a short Japanese kimono, with a wide flounce of starched and pleated white cotton lace, it is thrown over the head so that the stiffened, lacey flounce stands out about the face like a fan-shaped frame.

Photograph from A. W. Cutler.

A MEXICAN OUTDOOR BAKERY

Although the tortilla reigns in Mexico, revolution or no revolution, bread baked in outdoor ovens is its principal rival for popular favor. The oven is first heated by a roaring fire. After it is thoroughly hot, the fire is withdrawn, and the unbaked dough put in its place. The heat of the bricks bakes the bread.

MAKING TORTILLAS IN AN INDIAN KITCHEN IN HIGHLAND MEXICO

The corn is soaked in limewater and then crushed to a pulp on the stone. The cakes are patted into shape by hand and baked. The kind of housekeeping whose story this picture tells is responsible for the high death rate in Mexico. If our sanitary conditions and our doctors were no better than those of Mexico, we would have a million deaths a year more than we have now.

PICKING COFFEE: COSTA RICA

The finest coffee lands are on the plateau around the capital, San Jose, where the climate is the most perfect realization of perpetual spring. The soil consists of layers of dark brown volcanic ash, and is ideal for coffee production. The name Costa Rica—"Rich Coast"—is appropriate, for almost any fruit or flower will grow luxuriantly there.

Photograph by Rev. Grinter.

LOADING BANANAS: COSTA RICA

The banana is one of the greatest food producers per acre in the world. We annually import $14,000,000 worth. In Costa Rica a nutritious and easily digestible flour is obtained from the banana after it has been dried in the sun. This flour is said to act as a cure for indigestion and other stomach disorders, and is highly valued by the native women as an infant food. Equal parts of this flour and wheat flour are used in making bread that is of pleasing taste and nutritious. If it becomes popular this product may be a means of increasing our food supply.

Photograph from H. N. Rudd.

THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES—AN AMERICAN GIBRALTAR

Naval officers declare that St. Thomas possesses advantages enabling it to be converted into a second Gibraltar. The structure of the island, with its long central ridge, having a general elevation of about 1,000 feet, with some points 1,500 feet, is especially fitted for the emplacement of fortifications commanding both shores at the same time, making it extremely difficult for an enemy to approach or obtain a foothold on the island. The elevated ground in the immediate neighborhood of the excellent roadsteads makes the question of harbor defense a comparatively easy one. While near other islands, St. Thomas is practically in the open ocean, and permits entrance and egress of a fleet without being observed.

THE HARBOR OF LAS PALMAS: CANARY ISLANDS

Las Palmas is the largest city of the Canary Islands. Its harbor can accommodate the largest ships and offers secure anchorage even in the wildest storms. The main part of the city is behind the hills.

STILT-WALKERS OF THE LANDES: ARCACHON, FRANCE

The home of stilt-walking at the present day is in the Department of Landes, in Gascony, where, owing to the impermeability of the subsoil, all low-lying districts are converted into marshes, compelling the shepherds, farmers, and marketmen to spend the greater part of their lives on stilts. These are strapped to the leg below the knee, the foot resting in a stirrup about five feet above the ground. Their wearers carry long staves with which they prop themselves up when resting. In 1891, Silvain Dornon, a Landes baker, walked from Paris to Moscow on stilts in 58 days. Another Landes stilt-walker made 304 miles in less than 104 hours.

A FAIR SAVOYARD IN HER LAUNDRY: FRANCE

Descendants of a brave and sturdy race, the women who live around the base of Mont Blanc borrow the purity of its snows, the grace of its outline, and the industry of its streams; and even a day with a mountain torrent for a washtub cannot deprive them of any of these.

Photograph by Donald McLeish.

THE HISTORIC ABBEY FORTRESS OF MONT ST. MICHEL, FRANCE

Nowhere along the coast of France is there a village more picturesque, a fortress more historic, or an abbey more strikingly situated than one finds at Mont St. Michel. This wall-surrounded stronghold is perched on a rock in the Bay of Cancale—a bay, bare at low water, but noted for its quicksands and the treacherous rapidity of its rising tides. Neither the English nor Hugenots ever were able to capture this pinnacle-planted town, which is now connected with the mainland by a causeway.

Photograph by Arthur Stanley Riggs.

THE BANKS OF THE ISÈRE A SHORT DISTANCE BEYOND GRENOBLE, DAUPHINÉ

The engineering difficulties throughout Dauphiné are exceptional. Along the railroad half the scenery is black tunnels and stinging clouds of cinders. But one cares not a whit for that when the train bursts from them upon spidery, inspiring viaducts, and goes zigzagging up or down the mountain side in graceful spirals that deprive one alike of speech and breath. The cold gray flood of the Isère slips between the mountains like a thread.

Photograph by Arthur Stanley Riggs.

MARRIAGE AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JACQUES DU HAUT PAS: PARIS

Having been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for an act of signal bravery, in the performance of which he was severely wounded, Lieutenant Pepetin returned to Paris and found a staunch and loyal helpmate to guide his literally faltering footsteps in the path of life.

Photograph from Harriet Chalmers Adams.

FLEMISH WAR ORPHANS AT VERSAILLES

Happily, the heart of youth responds quickly to sympathy and tender care. The gift of a doll will ofttimes erase from the mind of a child memories of scenes which would sear forever the soul of an adult. These little refugees from Belgium are being nursed back to the normal life of childhood after having undergone experiences of incalculable hardship and misery.

Photograph from Kadel and Herbert.

THE VISP NEAR ZERMATT

Zermatt stands at the foot of the mountains at the end of the long, narrow valley through which the Visp flows. Above the town and dominating the whole valley rises the majestic peak of the Matterhorn. Zermatt is a little community of about 500 souls, but it is crowded, or rather overcrowded, with visitors during a great part of the year.

Photograph by S. G. Wehrli.

A SLIDING PARTY: SWITZERLAND

A convenient method of negotiating short snow fields when descending a mountain is by sliding down them, as shown in the picture. It should be noted that this form of descent is apt to be somewhat painful should the snow be too hard or the distance too long.

AT THE SPINNING-WHEEL

Although Switzerland is perhaps the most tourist-ridden country in the world, the constant succession of visitors has not succeeded in spoiling the charm and simplicity of the peasant life. Off the beaten track can be found whole villages whose inhabitants lead the same uneventful, patriarchal lives that their fathers led before them. Handicrafts are hereditary in certain families—wood-carving in one, clock-making in another, and so on. In many of the more remote communities the peasants grow their own flax, spin their own thread, and weave their own linen to-day just as their forefathers did in the Middle Ages.

Photograph by Schild.

AN APPENZELL GIRL

The Inner Rhodes, or half canton of Appenzell, is reputed to be the most conservative district in Switzerland, and it has retained many old customs and costumes; those of the women, as can be seen from the picture, are very quaint and attractive. The industries of the canton, most of them carried on in the homes of the country folk, are the manufacture of cotton goods, muslins, and embroidery, the latter being in a very flourishing condition.

Photograph by S. G. Wehrli.

WINDSOR CASTLE, COUNTRY HOUSE OF THE KING

Windsor Castle is situated about twenty-five miles outside of the heart of London and is one of the finest royal residences in the world. The restoration, completed under Queen Victoria, cost $4,500,000. The city residence of the King is Buckingham Palace. The stables of the latter place house forty different turnouts for the royal family.

THE RIVER THAMES, THE TOWER, AND THE TOWER BRIDGE: LONDON

No river of its size in the world is spanned by so many bridges within the limits of a single city as the Thames, there being fourteen of them within the county of London alone. In spite of the relief afforded by the Tower Bridge, opened in 1894, London Bridge carries 22,000 vehicles and about 110,000 pedestrians every day. The part of the river below the Tower Bridge is the busiest part of the dock region of London.

THE CHARMING OLD VILLAGE OF ELMLEY CASTLE, WORCESTERSHIRE

Practically every cottage is half-timbered and thatch-roofed, and most of them have pretty little gardens, entered by wicket gates. The village is very old and remains about as it was in Cromwell's time, when the place was prominent. Some of the houses are built with stone from the old castle, which is now no longer to be seen.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

A WAYSIDE CHAT IN CORNWALL

The woman with the donkey and cart is on her way to Penzance, while the fishwife with whom she is exchanging experiences is on her way home to the fishing village of Mousehole. The basket suspended from her head is known as a cawel.

Little Mousehole ("Mousel" in local speech), was an important port before London was a town. Penzance, a "sunny, pleasure-loving little sea city," nestles on the coast only a few miles from Land's End.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

HOLIDAY FUN AT A WAYSIDE POND ON SPANIARD'S ROAD, WHICH ADJOINS HAMPSTEAD HEATH

Hampstead Heath, a wild, high-lying tract of land northwest of London, affords play space for a part of the city's throngs. The boys are scrambling for pennies thrown into the shallow water by good-natured bystanders.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

NEWSBOYS OF DUBLIN PLAYING SOLDIERS

They will probably never get nearer the front than they are now, but there is always the possibility of a collision with other warlike newsboys. The captain proudly wears his spurs and boy number two in the line has leggings, but the rest seem to belong to the Infantry. The cartridge belts are made of cork. The boy on the left has already seen active service, as may be gathered by the bandaged knee and the diminished supply of ammunition.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

BUSY CHILDREN OF WALCHEREN

Walcheren, an island on the west coast of Holland, is often called the "Garden of Zeeland." The Walcheren farmer is comfortably well-to-do, even rich; he can easily afford to let his wife have the butter money and is quite sure she will use it wisely. There is always ample for the children to have a sweetie or toy, for fritters and waffles, and all the shows at kermis. The women and girls are famous knitters.

Photograph from Hugh M. Smith.

MARKET DAY AT MALINES, BELGIUM: BEFORE THE WAR

The markets were held in different open squares, but the principal one was near the cathedral and Hotel de Ville, which are seen in the background. Malines, a city of about 70,000 people, is situated on the Dyle River, about midway between Antwerp and Brussels. The Flemings call it Mechlin, whence comes the name of the famous Mechlin lace. During the present war it has been the center of much fighting.

Photograph by Emil P. Albrecht.

FAMILY LIFE IN HOLLAND

The absence of any sort of a bed in the Dutch home seems surprising. But when the curtains are pulled aside the secret is disclosed. The bed is a kind of cupboard built into the wall about three feet above the floor.

Hollanders announce to the world the birth of a child by a piece of lace, combining with the lace a pink background for a boy and tinsel for a girl.

RUSSIAN BOYS VISITING THE GLORIES OF THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW

They are wearing the characteristic Russian blouse, which is gaily colored and the fashion for all males in Russia, young and old. "Above Moscow there is nothing but the Kremlin, above the Kremlin nothing but the sky," runs a Russian saying. Here have come the Czars to their baptisms, their coronations, their marriages, and their burials. It is the stronghold of Moscow, a city within a city. It comprises four or five squares, two palaces, a treasury, the seat of the Military Governor, several monuments, three cathedrals, many churches and chapels, three convents, barracks, an arsenal, and a palace of justice.

Photograph by Gilbert H. Grosvenor.

A RUSSIAN REBECCA AT THE WELL

This picture well typifies the pastoral civilization of peasant Russia. Nothing is bought by a peasant that he can fashion for himself, for rubles are few and far between with him. What little the people buy is usually obtained in trade, and very many of them handle less money in a year than the average American workman handles in a day.

A STREET SCENE IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

The low-hung, single-passenger vehicle, with its ponderously yoked horse, is as typical of Russia as is the howdah-equipped elephant of India or the man-power jinrikisha of Japan. Carriages for infant Russia are not in universal use, however, as evidenced by the little mother in the picture with her arms full of baby.

Photograph by Gilbert H. Grosvenor.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ADVANCING

With the inability of the commissariat department of the Russian War Office to cope with the problems of provisioning troops in the early days of the European struggle, committees appointed by the *zemstvos* (local elective assemblies) began to provide for the comfort of the men during the mobilization period. Gradually but steadily these committees, which at first performed services similar to those rendered by the Red Cross and similar organizations in this country, took over every function of the quartermaster's department of the army and navy. This invaluable work, quietly and inconspicuously performed by the *zemstvos*, long the most liberal influences at work in Russia, has been more effective than any other one factor in causing the peasants to view the new government with favor.

Photograph from Boston Photo News Company.

THE RED SQUARE: MOSCOW

Lying between the Kremlin and the Inner City, this great space in the heart of Moscow has an area of more than thirty acres. To the right is seen a part of the battlemented wall of the Kremlin. In the center of the picture is the unforgettable Cathedral of St. Basil. To the left may be seen a portion of the front façade of the famous Trading Rows, erected at a cost of nearly $8,000,000 (including the site), for wholesale and retail shops and offices. The Historical Museum and the Kazan Cathedral bound the square on the fourth (north) side.

A RUSSIAN PEASANT FAMILY AND TEAM

The good-roads movement has not yet reached the great Slav empire, which embraces one-sixth of the landed area of the globe. The highways, as a whole, are tortuously rough and in certain seasons almost impassably muddy, so that the carts of the peasants must be designed to resist heavy strains. The large wooden yoke is universal in Russia.

EKATERINSKAYA CANAL AND THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, BUILT IN MEMORY OF ALEXANDER II, ON THE SPOT WHERE HE WAS ASSASSINATED

This, one of the four drainage canals of the fashionable quarter of the Russian capital, is faced by many important structures, including the Kazan Cathedral and the Imperial Bank. In the central background is seen the many-domed Church of the Resurrection, erected over the spot where Czar Alexander II was assassinated. The canal follows a meandering course, but in the main runs parallel to the Great Neva, into which its waters flow at both ends.

Photograph from J. C. Grew.

THE GREATEST BELL THAT MAN HAS EVER MADE

This huge bell was built by Boris Goudonov to hang in the bell tower, but when completed was found too heavy for the building to support. It was, therefore, hung on a platform outside the tower (travelers to Moscow in 1611 reported that twenty-four men were needed to swing the tongue), but a few years later a fire in the Kremlin destroyed the platform and the bell was broken. It was recast some years later, only to be again broken. A third time it was recast, this time even larger than before, but the water poured on it when it was red-hot, in another fire, caused it to crack. It fell again and remained buried for 100 years at the foot of the tower, until Emperor Nicholas I, in 1835, had it excavated and mounted, as shown in this picture. It is believed to weigh about 200 tons.

Photograph by Gilbert H. Grosvenor.

A RUSSIAN GIANT AT ELLIS ISLAND

The Russians who come to America are a sturdy, hardy, seasoned race, but not all of them are as large as this giant, who can look down upon all mankind. He is seven feet nine inches tall. The two men beside him are of normal size.

Photograph from Frederic C. Howe.

A DISTANT VIEW OF USHBA

A remarkable feature of the central Caucasus is its luxuriant and abundant vegetation. In the sheltered valleys many of the more beautiful flowering shrubs are found, such as the magnolia, the camellia, and the azalea. Note the number of trees and shrubs in the picture.

Photograph by Vittorio Sella.

A PALATIAL HOTEL IN TYROL (5,266 FEET)

To the popular mind, the name Alps suggests Switzerland, and nothing more. And yet there are Italian, French, German, and Austrian Alps as well, so great is the extent of the range. Austria has used her mountains for the enjoyment of her own people—and the Austrians certainly do enjoy them. Mountain-climbing is their great national game, as baseball is ours. Old, young, middle-aged, all take a keen interest in it.

KÖNIGSEE: THE LOVELIEST OF BAVARIAN LAKES

It lies nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by precipitous mountains whose cliffs drop five and six thousand feet to its clear, dark-green waters. It lies near to Berchtesgaden, a favorite mountain resort, both in summer and winter, and not far distant from the Austrian border.

ALONG THE QUAY BY LAKE GARDA, ON THE AUSTRIAN END OF THE LAKE

The quay is bordered by double rows of horse-chestnut trees, which cast a welcome shade. The great creamy oxen yoked to the high upward-turned pole of the heavy wagon are a familiar and picturesque note in a lovely scene.

Photograph by Emil P. Albrecht.

A TYPICAL TYROLEAN WOMAN OF THE CITY WITH HER CHILDREN

Her hat has long streamers of watered ribbon reaching to her skirt-hem and is faced under the brim with a thick gold embroidery. Few women wear the velvet bodice and kerchief of earlier days, except in very remote villages or for some special festival, but the little children of both rich and poor are frequently seen in the picturesque costume of the country in its entirety.

BRINGING HOME THE STRAYED LAMB: TYROL

The hardships of his daily life have steeled his fibre; and his courage, as well as his fearlessness of pain, is extraordinary, as the following instance may go to prove. Not long ago a young peasant of the Zillerthal, by occupation a wood-cutter, had his leg crushed to pulp by a falling tree. His single companion rushed down the mountain side to fetch the distant doctor. When the latter arrived, after many hours, he found that the injured man had cut off the crushed part by severing the ligaments with his pocket-knife; and, tying his braces tightly round to stop the hemorrhage, had actually hobbled some distance down the path to meet him, though by that time night had fallen. The doctor saw that it would be necessary to amputate what remained of the stump higher up, and he did it there and then, the man lying on the ground propped against a tree, and holding during the operation the lantern, the other man having gone off to fetch some men with a litter.—W. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN.

Photograph and copyright by Donald McLeish.

SAYING FAREWELL, AT MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY

It is customary throughout Hungary to kiss the lady's hand on arriving at and when departing from her house. Note the peculiar stiffened tucks at the back of the little girl's dress at the waist. She wore them years ago, and should she live to be 80 they will still appear at the back of her dress and look just as uncomfortable as they do now. Mother and daughter, father and son, dress alike.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

DAUGHTERS OF TYROL: TOBLACH, AUSTRIA

It would be difficult to find more splendid specimens of young womanhood than one meets on every hand in Tyrol. Sturdy, bright-eyed, and rosy-cheeked, they store up treasures of health early in life by living much in the open, walking, climbing, and exercising. They marry young and make fine housewives and mothers.

Photograph by A. Nielen.

THE "BAREFOOT BOY WITH CHEEK OF TAN"

This young man cut his "fishin' pole," dug a can of worms, gathered up his basket, and then said: "Mother, how many do you want?"

Photograph by Edwin H. Lincoln.

THE FLOWER-SPANGLED BANNERS OF ICE-CROWNED MT. RAINIER

Far flung about the mountain, the meadows wave blossoms that match the sunset skies for color, the sands of the sea for numbers, and the filmy-winged butterflies for grace.

One of the thirty-two pages in color, illustrating America, the Land of the Best, in a single number of the Geographic Magazine.

Photograph by A. H. Barnes.

A ROMAN FLOWER GIRL

With cheeks that match the freshness of the flowers she offers for sale, with a disposition as bright as the climate of her sunny Italy, the flower girl is to be found wherever there is promise of a sale in every Italian city. Business may be dull and prices low, her beloved country at war, but the flower girl is ever at her post.

Photograph by Donald McLeish.

THE COLOSSEUM FROM PALATINE HILL: ROME

Could the walls of this great structure speak, what tales of anguish and of debauchery they could give us. The Colosseum was dedicated in 80 A. D. with gladiatorial combats lasting a hundred days, in which 5,000 wild animals were killed; history mercifully is silent as to how many human beings gave their lives for this Roman holiday. For three and a quarter centuries man and beast here were forced to die that a conscience-deadened people might laugh. Yet all this torture pales beside the suffering caused by the world-wide war.

THE WATER FRONT, SHOWING THE DUCAL PALACE IN THE CENTER: VENICE

This magnificent building facing the lagoon proclaims the rich history of Venice. The foundation of the city's Eastern supremacy was laid by Doge Enrico Dandolo in 1204. It continued to grow in influence as the supreme naval power until the discovery of the new sea route around the Cape of Good Hope to India. Yet "the arts, which had meanwhile been silently developing, shed a glorious sunset over the waning glory of the mighty republic."

THIS PICTURE PROVES THAT BIRDS OF A FEATHER DO NOT ALWAYS FLOCK TOGETHER: A STREET SCENE IN NAPLES

Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

THE FAMOUS RIALTO BRIDGE

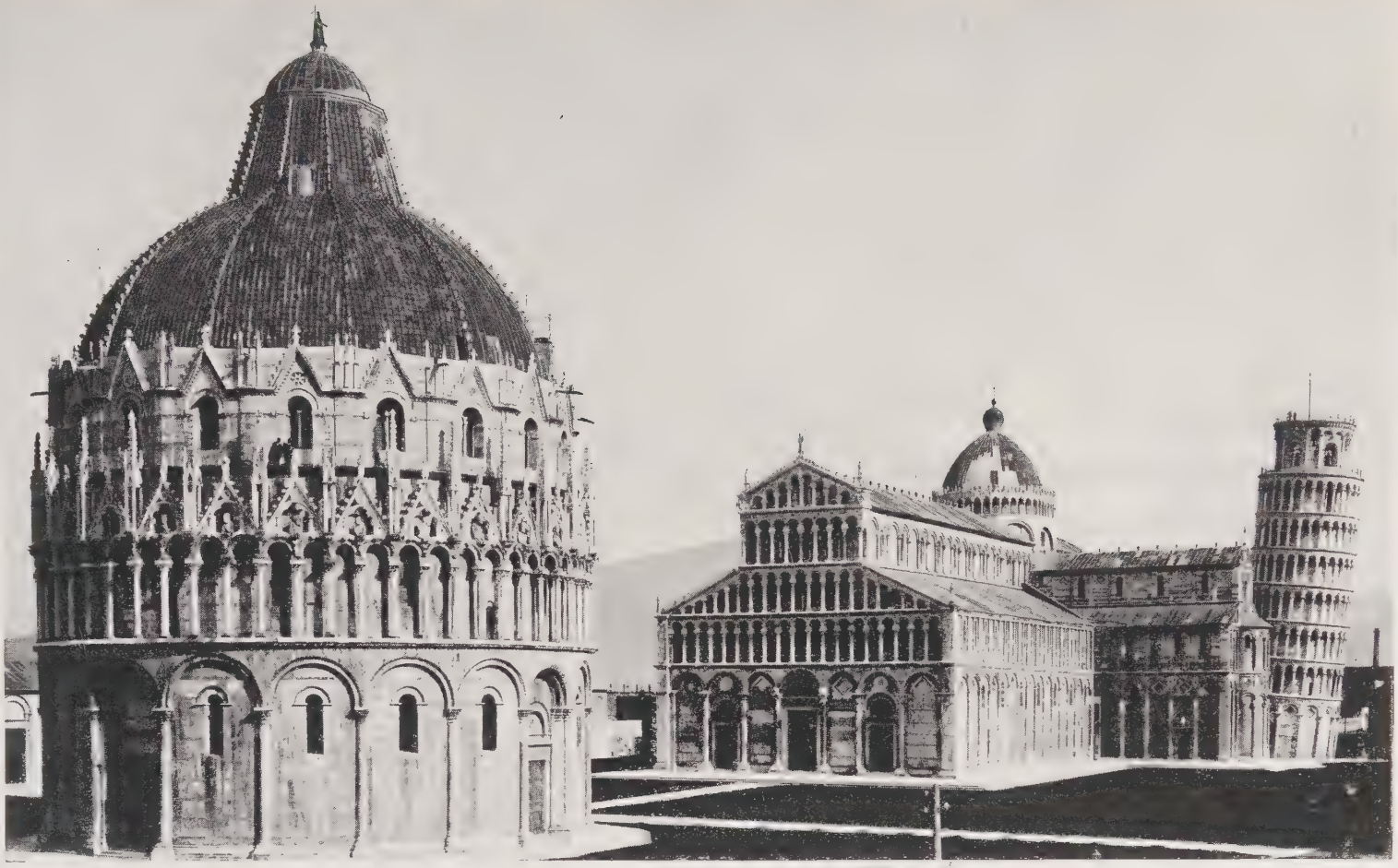
For a long time this bridge was the only one which crossed the Grand Canal. Here the laws of the old republic were published at a column which bears the name of "The Hunchback of the Rialto." The bridge itself is almost as much an arcade of small shops as it is a highway across the canal, either side of the roadway being lined with these little emporiums.

THE BEAUTIFUL HARBOR OF VENICE

Situated 2½ miles from the mainland, in the lagoon, a shallow bay of the Adriatic, Venice, with its 15,000 houses and palaces, chiefly built on piles, covers 117 small islands formed by more than 150 canals and connected by nearly 400 bridges. The population of the city is about 150,000 and its industries limited mainly to ship-building, cotton and torpedo manufacturing, the production of art objects, and the keeping of open house to the vast annual tide of strangers who pass in and out of its gates.

THE WONDERFUL ENTRANCE TO THE OUTER VESTIBULE OF ST. MARK'S: VENICE

The church, which is the tomb and also a memorial of the Apostle St. Mark, contains trophies from all parts of the world. The two great pillars at the entrance to the baptistery were part of the booty of Acre; the bronze folding doors were once in the Church of Sancta Sophia at Constantinople; the marble columns which stand right and left of the main portal are said to have come from the temple in Jerusalem, and the broad flagstones still narrate how Barbarossa once prostrated himself before Pope Alexander.



THE BAPTISTERY, CATHEDRAL, AND LEANING TOWER OF PISA

The cathedral was built in commemoration of Pisa's great naval victory in 1063. It is constructed almost entirely of white marble. The Baptistery (in the left foreground) dates from 1153. It is 100 feet in diameter. The leaning Tower, or Round Campanile, was completed in 1350. Galileo availed himself of its oblique position in his studies of the laws of gravity. It is now generally accepted that its out-of-plumb position is the result of sinking foundations rather than of intention on the part of the architect. It is 14 feet out of the perpendicular, 8 inches of this being due to subsidence since 1800.

A MODERN MERCHANT OF VENICE

Most people would be less successful than this housewife in resisting the salesmanship of a grocer who comes gliding to the door in a noiseless, graceful gondola, and who is master of an endless variety of soft Italian importunities.

Photograph by E. M. Newman.

A SERBIAN COUPLE FROM SERAJEVO

The Serbs have all the virtues of the mountaineer; they live largely under that communal system that produces a morally clean race, and eat those foods that produce strong bodies.

Photograph by Erdelyi.

WATCHING THE DISTANT FIGHTING THROUGH THE BINOCULARS

This is at an artillery observation post on Chuke Mountain. In the distance the Serbs are taking hill 1212.

Photograph by Herbert Corey.

A BULGARIAN RIVER SCENE

These peasant people have very solid qualities, qualities that should take them far and should never let them retrograde, for a gain made by persistence and sheer weight cannot be lost, as can that won by a trick. There is an initiative and a power of organization in the Bulgarians that is unusual in the capricious and fatalistic Orient.

Photograph by D. W. Iddings.

THE CITY OF ATHENS, GREECE

"Crowning the city, from Pericles to Venizelos, stands the sheer and mighty rock of the Acropolis, dominated by the Parthenon, matchless even in its ruins, which projects the changeless purity of its lines against the background of the changing centuries, which have made of it in turn the shrine of the vestal, the church of the Christian, the mosque of the Moslem, and now and ever the ideal of all the lovers of the beautiful."

Photograph by Orlando Root.

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS LITTLE HARBORS NEAR CORFU

In its wonderful indentation of coastline Greece surpasses the other countries of Europe as Europe is ahead of every other continent. Except a few districts in Thessaly, no part of the country is more than fifty miles from the sea.

Photograph by George Higgins Moses.

THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE: LOOKING UP THE BOSPHORUS AT ITS WIDEST POINT

"Few cities have equaled Constantinople in importance. None in ancient or modern times have exceeded it in dramatic interest. During the centuries of the Middle Ages it was the foremost city of the world, surpassing every other in populousness, strength, and beauty, and in the high development of its civilization. To the Mussulman it ranks next to Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. The Christian must regard it with still greater reverence. It was the first city distinctively Christian, erected by the first Christian emperor on the ruins of vanquished paganism."—EDWIN A. GROSVENOR.

Photograph from Edwin A. Grosvenor.

A QUIET HOUR AMONG THE WORKMEN: CONSTANTINOPLE

The hamals or guilds of Constantinople have ironclad rules which neither the government nor the people dare violate. For instance, the firemen's hamal has the right to move furniture. No householder may move his furniture with his own employees, but must turn it over to the hamal.

A NATIVE MOUNTED POLICEMAN OF THE SAHARA

This man belongs to the mounted police force, called the *oudjac*, which is commanded partly by French and partly by native officers. This force patrols the country, and one is as safe in Algeria and Tunisia as in any occidental land. The curious straw hat with a brim some four feet in diameter, is often decorated with embroidered gazelle leather, while the creamy white bernous waving in the wind may be of silk and the stirrups and saddle mountings of solid silver.

A BAZAR IN TUNIS

The bazars, or *souks*, of Tunis are crowded into the narrow, winding streets of the old city. Some of the streets are vaulted and others are covered with a roof of boards from side to side. There are five chief bazars; el-Attarin, the market of perfumery; el-Farashin, of carpets and cloths; el-Serajin, of saddlery; and el-Birka, of jewelry. The Souk-el-Birka was formerly the slave market

THE LURE OF MOTHER EGYPT

In addition to the romance and mystery of Egypt's mighty past, expressed on every hand by her crumbling monuments and age-old customs, there is the elusive charm of the East and the soft coloring in pastel shades at eventide which give to the Occidental visitor a never-to-be-forgotten impression of the Land of the Nile.

Photograph by Earle Harrison

A DESERT LANDSCAPE

A nomad of the Sahara feels equal to any sultan, and his carriage and manners are that of a prince. His only dwelling is a tent made of crude cloth of camels' and goats' hair; his only drink, water (brackish) and goats' milk; his food, dried dates, locusts, and a little barley, yet he is absolutely happy and thanks God five times a day for all his blessings and the beauty and liberty of his Sahara home.

Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock.

THE RITUAL OF GREETING

"No matter the state of one's birth, or power, or dignity, he that is on horseback should greet the man on foot. . . . A man on horseback should speak first to the man he meets riding a mule. A man on a mule should greet first a poor man riding a donkey. . . . These rules of etiquette are most scrupulously kept."

Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock.

ARAB WOMEN OF ALGIERS

Here is a picture taken at the entrance of a cemetery to which Moslem women resort once a week, usually on Fridays, the Moslem Sabbath. On the day of the weekly visit the cemeteries are by no means gloomy places; all men are excluded, and the ladies, laying aside their veils, indulge in impromptu picnics, with much laughter and gossip.

Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock.

TUAREG CHIEFS WAITING AUDIENCE WITH THE FRENCH COMMANDANT AT TIMBUCTU

The Tuareg is easily recognized by his veil, which he discards under no circumstances, deeming it shameful to be seen with uncovered face. This veil, the *litham*, as it is called, was primarily adopted as a protection from the choking sand of the Sahara. It is also used by European travelers, who find that it prevents thirst to a remarkable extent. The Tuaregs had at one time a very bad reputation, but have been reduced to comparative quiet, as the strong arm of France has made itself more and more felt throughout the Sahara.

BRINGING IN THE POTATO CROP: NEAR NAIROBI, EAST AFRICA

It has been the honor of America to contribute to the world the greatest crop in point of yield—the white potato. Making its bow to civilization from the land of the Incas, in Peru, the potato has girdled the globe, winning the esteem of every land and every people. No other plant in the entire range of the vegetable kingdom has ever gone so far or met with such favor in so short a time as this apple of the earth.

Photograph from F. J. Koch.

LLAMAS TETHERED: PERU

The llama has so little ordinary intelligence and so great a desire to maintain its proper social standing that a group of llamas may be secured, as is shown in the picture, by a single rope, passed around outside their stiffly erected necks. By merely lowering their heads they could all escape, but they will not "stoop to conquer."

Photograph by H. W. Foote.

A FLOCK OF YOUNG ALPACAS (WITH ONE WHITE LLAMA, IN THE CENTER) ON THE PLATEAU, 15,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA

On the high upland pastures between Lake Titicaca and Cuzco thousands of alpacas and llamas find their natural feeding grounds. They have been domesticated for centuries and do not exist in a wild state, but are always attended by shepherds. Alpaca wool is one of the choicest exports of Peru.

Photograph by Hiram Bingham.

THE LOST CITY OF THE INCAS: MACHU PICCHU

This city, probably built by the Incas 2,000 years ago, was uncovered and excavated by Prof. Hiram Bingham, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and Yale University. Its beauty of situation and the mystery of its past make it one of the most interesting groups of ancient buildings in the world.

Complete accounts of the remarkable work of this expedition were published in the February, 1915 and May, 1916 issues of the *National Geographic Magazine.*

Photograph by Hiram Bingham.

YUCAY, THE LOVELIEST SPOT IN SOUTHERN PERU

The beautiful valley of Yucay was that portion of the Urubamba Valley most favored by the Incas of Cuzco for their country houses. This view is unsurpassed for beauty or grandeur by any in Peru, and by few in the world. There is every gradation of color and depth of shadow from the dense blue of the tropical sky past the glittering crests of the glacier-clad Andes down to the exquisite green terraces of the famous gardens of Yucay. Although the bottom of the valley is 9,000 feet above the sea, it enjoys a climate not unlike that of the south of France. The Incas, ever appreciative of beautiful views, built some of their country houses on the most sightly points of this wonderful valley.

Photograph by Hiram Bingham.

PART OF THE LOWER LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS IN THE FORTRESS OF SACSAHUAMAN, NEAR CUZCO

The gigantic size of these huge stones and the extraordinary care and precision with which they were fitted together without mortar or cement by the ancient megalithic builders make this fortress the most striking monument in the New World to the remarkable perseverance and engineering skill of the American aborigines.

This picture shows a small part of the fortress illustrated in the marvelous panorama printed as a frontispiece to the May, 1916, number of *The Geographic.*

Photograph by Hiram Bingham.

AN OPEN-AIR THRESHING FLOOR NEAR HUAROCONDO, PERU

The Biblical injunction against the muzzling of the ox used in treading out the grain on the threshing floor seems to be followed in the letter among the Indians of the Inca country. But their custom of hitching three or four oxen together with head yokes leaves them powerless to eat except under what is known in legislative parlance as "unanimous consent."

Photograph by E. A. Meserve.

MAKING BLANKETS ON HAND LOOMS

This is an important ancient industry still widely practiced in the highlands of Peru. The picture shows the process of laying down the warp for a large blanket. The pattern is determined largely by the skill with which the warp is laid down. This is at an elevation of nearly 14,000 feet.

Photograph by Hiram Bingham.

PLOWING IN THE CENTRAL ANDES

The plowman is a Peruvian mountain Indian. His oxen are descendants of the imported European stock; his plow is an iron-tipped, pointed stick such as his ancestors have used since the Spanish conquest. The scene is laid in the Urubamba Valley. The chief crop is Indian corn.

Photograph by W. G. Erving.

DRYING GROUNDS, SHOWING FIRST SPREADING OF THE COFFEE: BRAZIL

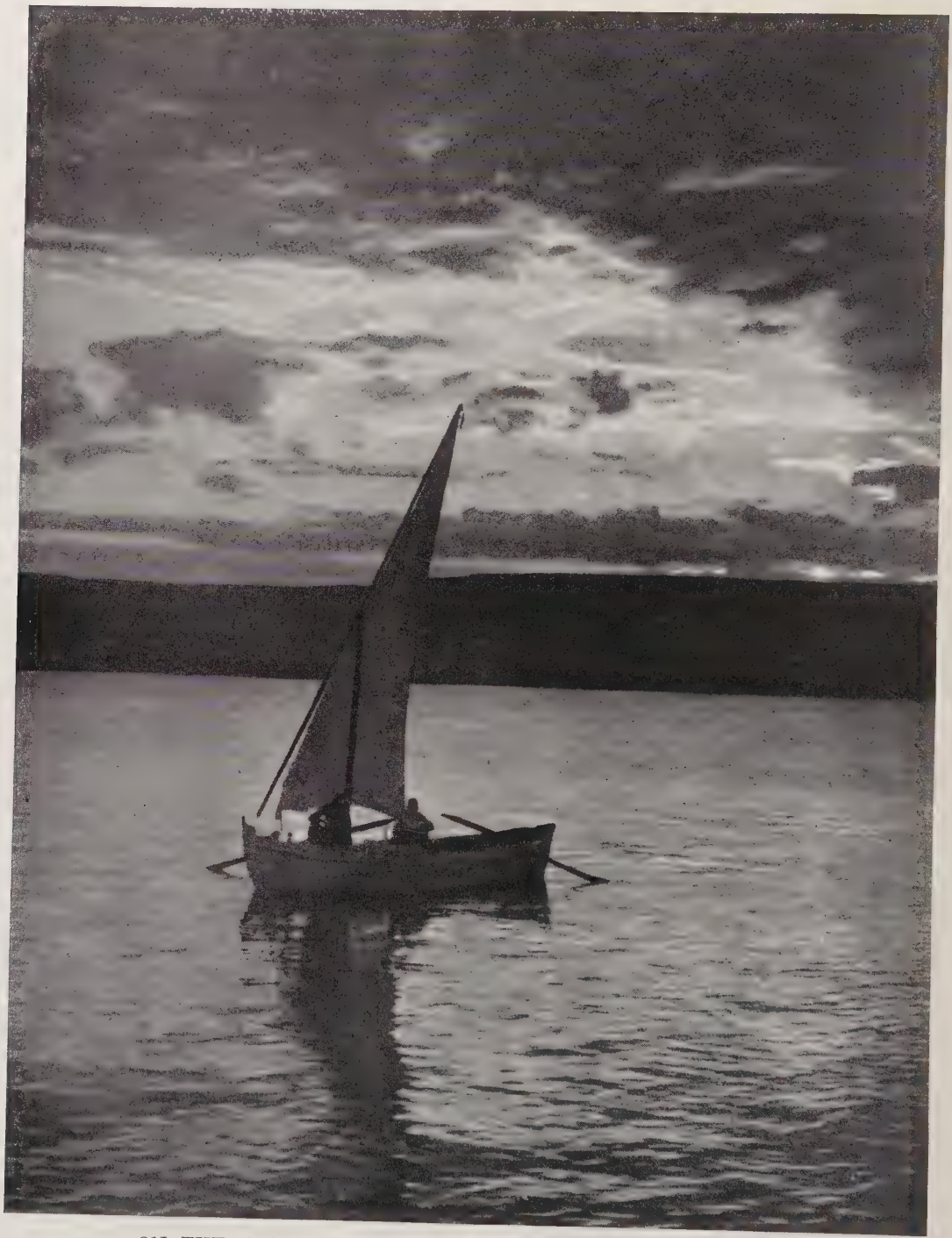
During harvest time, the laborers on the drying grounds are constantly moving about from place to place, spreading out or gathering up the coffee, and at night piling it up into heaps, which, if necessary in order to protect them from rain or wind, are covered over with canvas.

Photograph by Gaensly.

LOADING COFFEE AT THE DOCKS: SANTOS, BRAZIL

In Santos, coffee absolutely dominates the lives of the people. Coffee is everywhere—on the streets, in the warehouses, on the train. Everyone is busy with coffee. The docks are lined with two or three miles of steamers, often lying two abreast, all waiting to load coffee—a wonderful sight.

Photograph by Gaensly.



ON THE SEA OF GALILEE: A FISHING BOAT AT SUNRISE

The Sea of Galilee, known also in Biblical times as the Sea of Tiberias, the Lake of Gennesaret, and the Sea of Chinnereth, is about 13 miles long and 7 miles broad, while it lies 700 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

THE BRIDE: PALESTINE

She is wearing her wedding dress, the white embroidered garment known as the *tobe*, and the large white veil to match—the embroidery being all the work of her own hands. The head-dress of coins and the neck chain—the marks of a married woman—are formed from a part of the money which her father received for her from the bridegroom. The average price of a bride is from $20 to $40.

A JEWISH READER OF THE SYNAGOGUE

From the ends of the earth have Jews gone up to Jerusalem to weep on remembering Zion. This son of Israel journeyed from Tunis to spend the remaining days of his life in the city of his forefathers.
Photograph by Lehnert & Landrock.

THE ROAD TO JERICHO

The two Bedouins in the foreground are wearing their characteristic head-dress, the white cloth and double coil of goats' hair. This is reputed to be one of the oldest known forms of headgear still in use and has been traced back to the fourteenth century before Christ.

THE MOST FAMOUS OF MOUNTAINS, MOUNT ARARAT IN ARMENIA

The peaks seen in the picture are Great Ararat (17,000 feet) and Little Ararat (13,000 feet). They are about seven miles apart and form the boundary of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, to each of which they partly belong. "Armenia is the motherland, the cradle of humanity, and all other lands are her daughters; but she is fairer than any others. Even her mountain tops of perpetual snow are a crown of glory; the sun kisses her brow with the smile of morning, and she supplies the beautiful rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Pison, Araxes, and many others from the jewels of her crown."

Photograph by H. F. Reid.

THE SHEPHERD'S FLUTE: ARMENIA

These simple pipes have been popular in the land for thousands of years and are doubtless similar to those used when Solomon was anointed. "And the people piped with pipes and rejoiced with great joy, so that the earth was rent with the sound of them." (I Kings 1:40).

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT: SYRIA

From time immemorial the task of furnishing the village with water has fallen to the lot of the women, who can be seen morning and evening returning from the stream or well with their water-pots on their heads. In exceptional instances the men bring the water on the backs of donkeys and camels, as shown in the picture.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMS ON A TIGRIS RIVER BOAT

This river drains the land which is generally recognized to have been the original home of the human race, where, in dim and misty ages before history began, men first attempted to form themselves into organized communities, where the Hebrew race found its origin, and whence their first leader, Abraham, went out in search of the land which he should afterward receive for an inheritance. Once more Bagdad and the Tigris are thrown into bold relief on the screen of world interest by the events of the great war.

Photograph from Frederick Simpich.

THE BAGPIPER: MESOPOTAMIA

These musicians go about with animal shows among the cities and villages and are the delight of the children. The people of Mesopotamia continue to live their uneventful lives, unmindful of the stupendous discoveries made within the past few years through excavations in their country.

A DESCENDANT OF ABRAHAM

About one hundred rulers of Babylonia prior to Abraham are now known, and how many more will be restored to history in the near future it is impossible to tell. History's horizon has thus been pushed back two thousand years within the lifetime of thousands of the readers of this book.

Photograph by the American Colony at Jerusalem.

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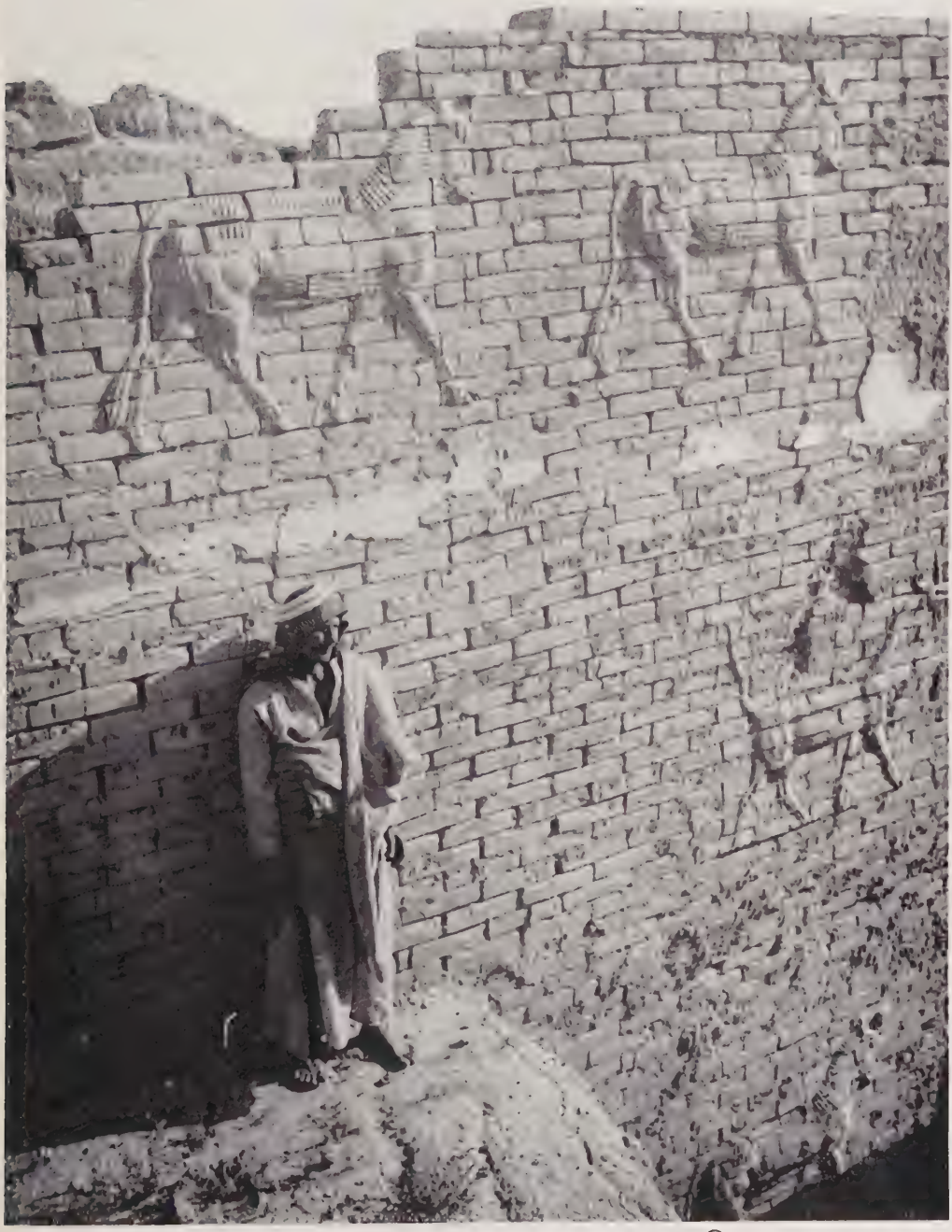
EXCAVATORS UNEARTHING THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT BABYLON

The citizen of a modern city would probably feel more at home in the Babylon of 5,000 years ago than in medieval Europe. The average Babylonian was no wild savage, but a law-abiding citizen, a faithful husband, good father, kind son, firm friend, industrious trader, or careful man of business. The story of how man came again to know these ancient civilizations, of how we have a more intimate knowledge of the ways of people who lived thousands of years before the Christian era than we have of some who lived so recently as medieval times, constitutes one of the most fascinating passages in the history of exploration.—*From "Pushing Back History's Horizon" in the February, 1916, issue of the National Geographic Magazine.*



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RELIEFS OF SACRED BULL AND DRAGON ON WALL OF ISHTAR GATE: BABYLON

King Sargon, the gardener king, nearly 6,000 years ago, reviewed his reign much as a President of the United States does his administration in his farewell message. He calls attention to the fact that he restored and colonized ruined cities, that he made tracts of barren lands fertile, that he gave his nation a splendid system of irrigation works, that he protected the needy from want and the weak from oppression, filling the nation's granaries with corn, bringing down the high cost of living, and finding new markets.

A 5,000-YEAR-OLD DICTIONARY, IN TWO SECTIONS OF FOUR COLUMNS EACH: MESOPOTAMIA

The first contains the Sumerian; the second, the character to be explained; the third, the name of the character; and the fourth, the Babylonian, equivalent to the Sumerian in the first. The reader will probably infer that the school boy or girl of 5,000 years ago had a much harder time of it than to-day. The Sumerians were a wonderful people, who were already civilized when history begins, 6,000 years ago.

Photograph from Prof. Albert T. Clay.

PORTRAIT OF SETY, TEMPLE OF SETY I: ABYDOS, EGYPT

Here we see Sety in the traditional costume of an Egyptian king. On his head is the royal helmet bearing the uræus, the serpent or asp sacred to the goddess Buto, protectress of the Pharaohs. The upper part of the body is bare but for the great golden necklace. The curious short kilt, peculiar to royalty, was worn either over or under a longer transparent skirt. This relief shows admirably the peculiar conventions of Egyptian art, which decreed that portraits must always be in profile, with the eye and the shoulders, however, in full-face view. The feet are always shown with the same side—that bearing the great toe—turned toward the viewer, while if an arm or leg is advanced it must be the one farther from the spectator.

THE FLEET RETURNING FROM THE PEARLING GROUNDS: CEYLON
Photograph by Andreé.

ELEPHANT CLEARING LAND: CEYLON
Photograph from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

A "HOLY" FAMILY

Of the vast army of *Sadhus* who roam about India, either alone or with companions, not many have settled homes. It is unusual to find an ascetic accompanied by a wife and family, for conjugal felicity enjoyed by the *Sadhu* suggests that he has adopted the life merely to prey upon the credulity of the faithful and indulge his own irresponsible indolence.

Photograph from Paul B. Popenoe.

HIS LAST LINK WITH THE WORLD

The Hindu ascetic reduces his belongings to a minimum, yet, being human, he occasionally has some pet habit or possession that he cannot induce himself to discard. The kindly old bespectacled *Sadhu* in the picture has renounced the world, but nothing can induce him to give up his tea. Note the cherished kettle in his hand.

Photograph by Johnston and Hoffman.

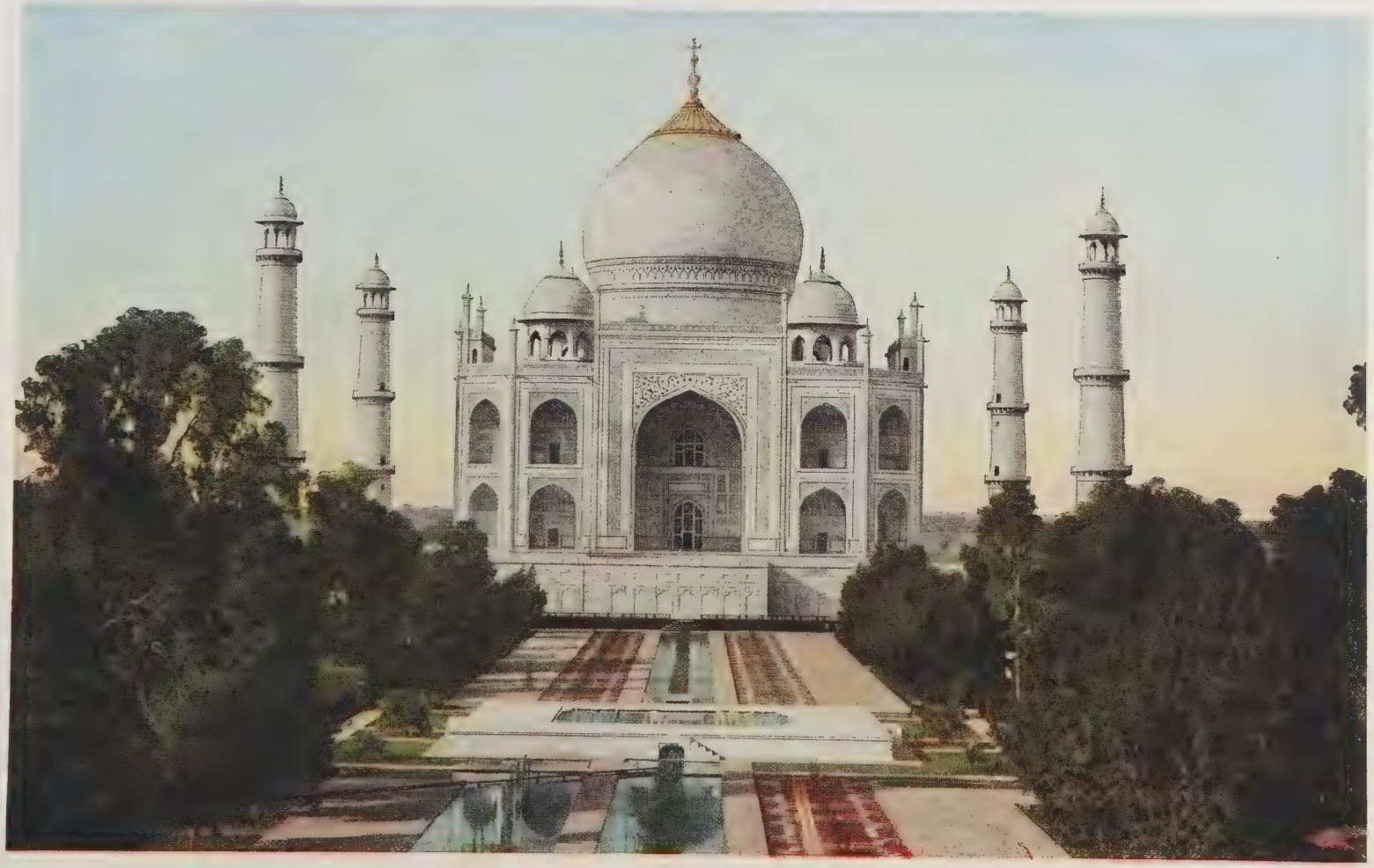
SORTING THE TEA LEAVES: CEYLON

All the picking is done by women and girls, Tamils who come from India to work on the tea estates. The picking begins about the end of April and usually lasts until the end of November. Only the tip of the shoot and soft leaves are picked.

AN ORIENTAL TAXICAB: DELHI, INDIA

Seated in this canopied vehicle with wooden springs, and drawn by stately white oxen, which are guided by means of nose bridles, these daughters of Delhi seem to find the world a joyous place in which to live. Not so the somber master of the retinue, who is evidently considering the traffic laws concerning speed.

Autochrome by Franklin Price Knott.



THE TAJ MAHAL: AGRA, INDIA

The transcendent grace and symmetry of this monument of a pagan emperor to the memory of his favorite wife have, like the inscrutable smile of the Mona Lisa, baffled the descriptive powers of poets of every clime. It is as if Shah Jahan had "thought in gold, dreamed in silver, imagined in marble, and in bronze conceived." For three hundred years it has dazzled pilgrims of all nations; and of all the wonders of the world created by the hand of man, it seems the very soul of beauty, a poem in marble, a symphony in stone.

THE ROYAL BARGE OF THE KING OF SIAM

The barge is of solid gold lacquer with filigree effect; the prow is the head and neck of a most remarkable-looking beast, a combination of a snake and a griffin, though it is called the "golden swan." There are 60 paddlers, in solid red, with queer close-fitting caps, with a cape behind and in front of the ears. As the King enters and leaves the barge, they in unison place their hands in the position of Buddhist prayer and bow over until they are doubled up, and moan. This they repeat three times.

The paddles are covered with gold leaf, and after each stroke they throw them up in the air, where the brilliant sun on the silver of the dripping water makes most beautiful effect. They all chant at the same time.

Photograph and Copyright by R. Lenz & Co.

AT STUDY IN A BUDDHIST MONASTERY: BURMA

The children are studying the Buddhist Scriptures, which are written in a language called Pali on curious oblong tablets made of palm leaves. The monks are distinguished by their shaven heads and by their single garment, the famous yellow robe.

Photograph by Dr. W. E. Grubl.

A SHAN BEAUTY: BURMA

In the hot weather the Shan girls discard the bright jacket usually worn and draw up the underskirt, which is then tied tightly under the arms. The overskirt is of the brightest hue and often covered with the most elaborate embroidery. The turban is black, with many rows of bright-colored silk and gold threads running through it. Young girls arrange the ends so that they hang loose at each side of the head behind the ears, which are pierced to receive ornaments, usually cylinders of gold, jade or even colored glass.

THE FORTRESS OF DUG-GYE JONG: BHUTAN

Magnificently situated among ideal scenery, on a spur running into and commanding the valley, the fortress was originally built to protect this route from possible Tibetan raids. It is impossible to find words to express adequately the wonderful beauty and variety of scenery, the grandeur of the magnificent snow peaks and the picturesqueness and charm of the many wonderful jongs, or forts, and other buildings.

COURT OF THE LHA-LUNG MONASTERY, WITH THE AVATAR, OR INCARNATE LAMA, ON THE BALCONY: TIBET

The number of monks in Tibet is said to be very large, nearly 500,000 housed in 1,026 monasteries, and this out of a population of about three and one-half millions is a very large proportion and affects very adversely the country's material progress. It is the usual custom for the eldest son of the family to enter a monastery, and sometimes more than one son takes to the religious life. In addition to being considered an honorable profession, it is an exceedingly lazy life and appeals to many. They are required to do nothing, while they are housed, clothed and fed at the expense of the State.

Photograph by John Claude White.

THE KING OF BHUTAN, SIR UGYEN WANG-CHUK

He is shown standing in the doorway of his residence, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, which was bestowed on him by the British Government before his elevation to the throne. The Bhutanese are fine, tall, well-developed men, with an open, honest cast of face, and the women are comely, clean, and well dressed, and excellent housekeepers and managers.

Photograph by John Claude White.

AN OLD LAMA

He is quite a character, and entirely willing to pose for this picture with his human thigh-bone trumpet and skull drum. His religion is Buddhism and his language a dialect of Tibetan. The population of Bhutan is about 400,000.

THE GATEWAY TO LHASA, THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CITY IN THE WORLD

The entrance or doorway into Lhasa passes through the *chorten*, or shrine, in the center of the picture, which is locally known as the Pargo Kaling. Strings of bells are hung on either side of the *chorten*. The darker portions of the Potala are the temple buildings and are colored madder-red, with the golden roofs appearing above.

Photograph by John Claude White.

TIBETAN SOLDIERS IN ARMS

Matchlocks, bows, and arrows are their weapons. The two men on the right wear shirts of chain

A FARMER BRINGING IN WOOD: SEOUL, KOREA

A type of hat worn by mourners

Photo by Roy C. Andrews.

THE OLD AND THE NEW: MONGOLIA

A unique picture and probably the only one of its kind ever taken. The actual setting is in the middle of the Gobi Desert. The camel cart is the "Overland Limited" of the Gobi, and is the most luxurious method of transportation there. The cart is covered with heavy felt and is quite warm even in the coldest weather. It has no springs and sometimes tips over. The swaying motion is very much like a small boat in a heavy sea. The automobile here travels as far in one hour as the cart in a day. Twenty-five miles is a good day's travel for the camel cart.

Photograph by Ethan C. Le Munyon.

HUNTING WITH EAGLES IN CHINA

Falconry, that sport now long extinct, was one of the joys of our mediæval ancestors. Like printing and the mariner's compass, which are comparatively modern in the West, falconry has been known in China from time immemorial. In Europe the female of the peregrine falcon—one of the smallest of eagles—was alone used in this sport; but in China much larger birds are trained for the chase, birds far too large to sit on the hand, as the peregrines used to do when our forefathers followed the sport.

Photograph from Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America.

A MEMORIAL ARCH (P'AI-LOU) OF OLD GRAY SANDSTONE, ERECTED IN HONOR OF A VIRTUOUS WIDOW: WESTERN CHINA

In every part of China these commemorative arches abound. They are erected at great cost in tribute to faithful virgins or devoted wives, symbolized in Chinese legend and art by the fabled phœnix that, having once selected her mate, never changes.

Photograph by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum.

GATHERING OYSTERS IN A JAPANESE OYSTER PARK

Prior to the spawning season, each oyster grower sets out an immense number of prepared bamboo stalks; these are thrust deeply into the soft bottom, and are arranged in definite lines or groups so as to intercept the floating spat. After remaining attached to the bamboo brush for one to two years, the oysters are planted on prepared bottoms, where growth and fattening are completed. The oysters are marketed when two to three years old.

JAPANESE YOUNG WOMEN, UNDER BROAD SUNSHADE HATS, TRANSPLANTING RICE

POSTERIOR PART OF A SEI OR SARDINE WHALE DRAWN UPON THE WHARF: JAPAN

This picture shows very distinctly the layer of blubber, or fat, which covers the entire body of all whales—the white layer enveloping the dark flesh.

Few people realize the great part which whale meat plays in the life of the ordinary Japanese. Too poor to buy beef, their diet would include little but rice, fish, and vegetables were it not for the great supply of flesh and blubber furnished by these huge water mammals.

THE YOUNG CHICKEN FANCIER: JAPAN

The children of the streets and the children who play in the homes and gardens of the rich are equally the joy of the Empire, the delight of the stranger in Japan, and the distraction of the amateur photographer. In their dresses of rainbow crape or blue cotton, they are the drollest, quaintest little images of their grandfathers; and the funny little caps and bibs of the babies make them strange travesties of solemn temple images.

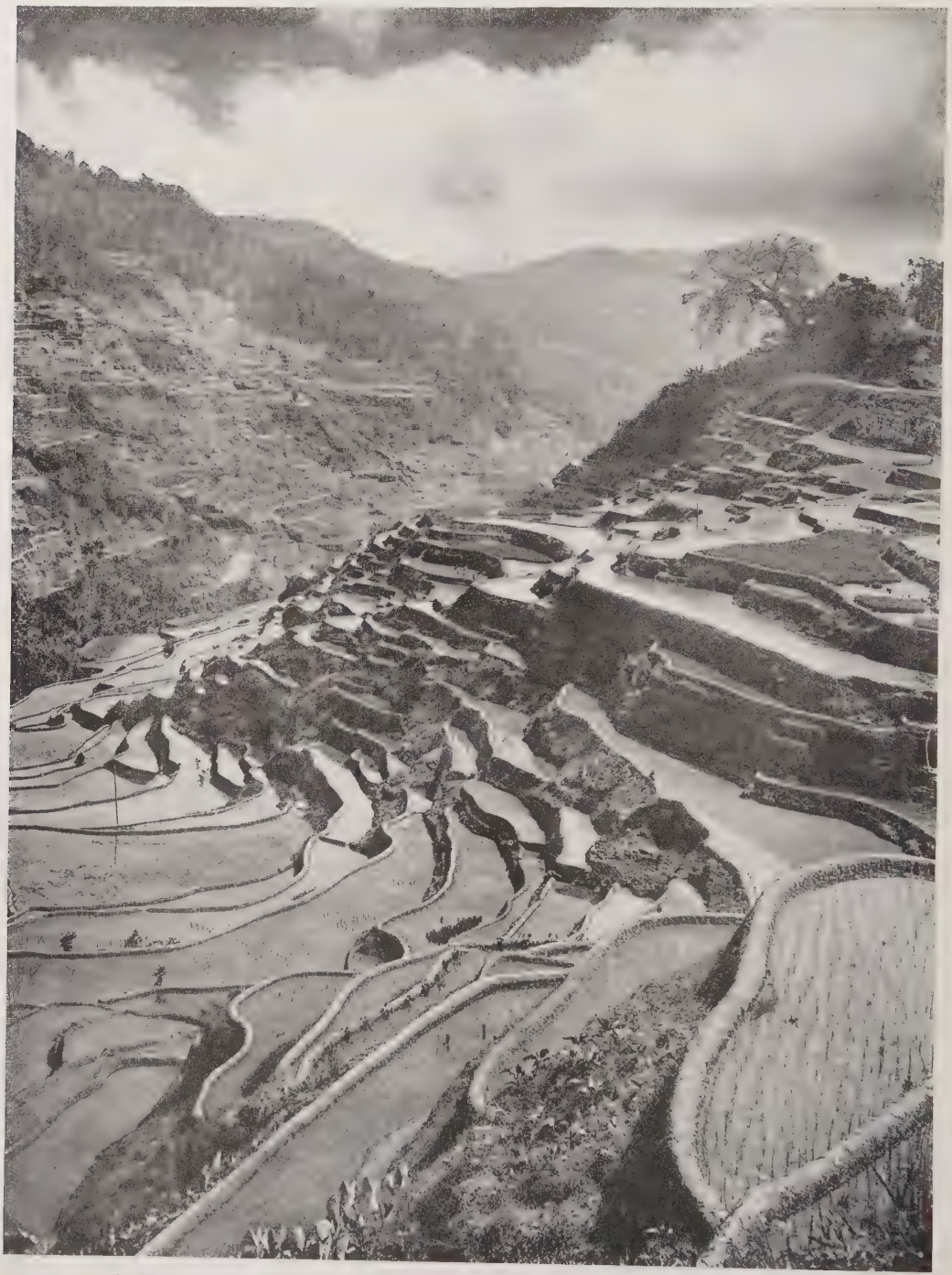
Negative by Eliza R. Scidmore.

AT THE BATH: JAPAN

Despite the fable that Japanese babies never cry, they often do lift their voices in pain or wrath. The little one of the people is never left behind when the mother or the family goes abroad. It sleeps and wakes as it rides around on mother's or elder sister's warm back; or, in colder weather, enfolded in the one great matted coat that converts the bearer into an astonishing humpback.

CULTIVATING RICE IN ASIA

Could we, like Maupassant, turn loose our fancy as we dine, we could see a great army of men and women working that we might eat. The appetites of men now levy tribute upon all the continents and all the seas, and, where once all roads led to Rome, now they come directly to our dinner tables.



IFUGAO RICE TERRACES AT PLANTING TIME: PHILIPPINES

The Ifugao may be a barbarian, but he is an excellent hydraulic engineer. His irrigation ditches, running for miles along almost perpendicular mountain sides, and his marvelous rice terraces, which sometimes extend upward on the steep slopes for thousands of feet and have dry stone retaining walls 10 to 40 feet in height, are the wonder of all who have seen them. Furthermore, the earth of those terraces is fertilized, and the growing rice is thoroughly weeded and well cultivated. The crop, which is harvested by cutting the heads one at a time, is often tremendous.

Photograph by Charles Martin.

A TINGIAN MOTHER AND CHILD

The women of this tribe are celebrated for their high moral tone. The affection between husband and wife is deep and lasting. The more civilized Tingians are a remarkably cleanly and an extraordinarily law-abiding and peaceful people. Their well-built houses are placed on high, sanitary sites. Their cooking utensils are taken to the river and scrubbed with sand after every meal. If a wife offers her husband dirty or soggy rice to eat, the offense is said to afford ground for divorce. The people are skillful agriculturists, raising yams, rice, corn, and tobacco in considerable quantity.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE BUILT BY BENGUET IGOROTS AT KABAYAN

The school girls who appear in this picture are dressed in cloth woven by themselves. English is taught in all schools. For the Benguet Igorots there are schools affording to both boys and girls practical industrial training, which not only furnishes them necessary mental discipline, but increases their wage-earning capacity. Many of the Benguet towns already have secretary-treasurers, educated in the schools of this subprovince, who can read, write, cipher, and keep books.

BONTOC IGOROT CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS

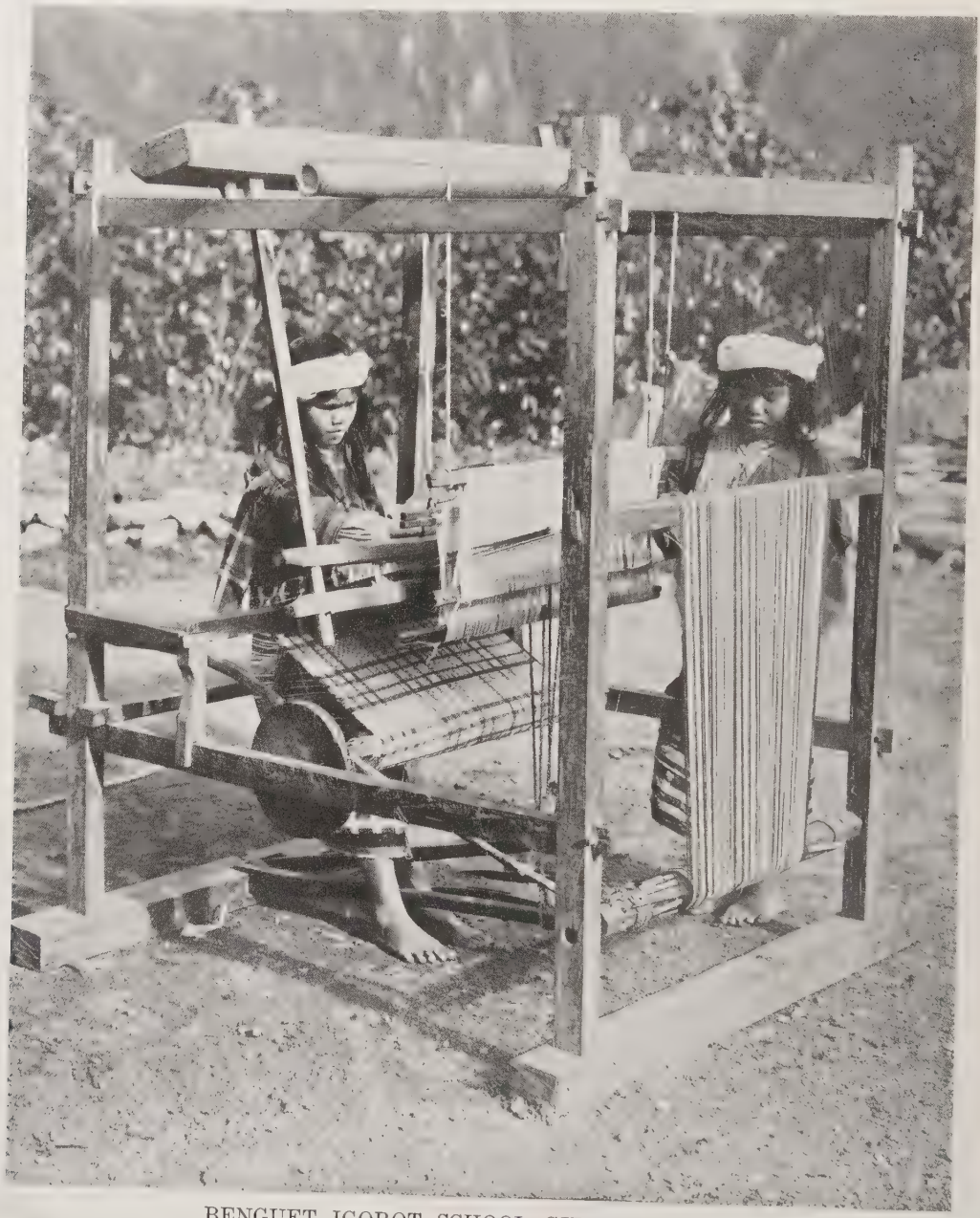
A few years ago these men were head-hunting savages; to-day they form as smart and up-to-date a body of troops as can be found anywhere. They are extraordinarily well disciplined and efficient. As they are familiar with every foot path and are not hampered with trousers or shoes when on the march, they cover their territory rapidly and completely when occasion demands.

AN IFUGAO RESTING BENCH

Under the houses of wealthy Ifugaos huge carved wooden resting-benches, called "tagabi," are usually to be seen. The Ifugao house is small but well constructed. It stands upon four or more posts firmly imbedded in the ground. The posts are sometimes carved, and are almost invariably provided with projecting shoulders, which prevent rats from climbing into the houses.

A BONTOC IGOROT POTTER

The Bontoc Igorots not only fashion well-shaped head-axes and lances, but make and burn good earthen pots and artistic clay pipe-bowls. The people of Mayinit make salt; those of Samoqui make excellent earthen pots. The women of a number of towns near the Lepanto border weave blankets, and many of the other women make strong, serviceable cloth from thread of twisted bark fibre.



BENGUET IGOROT SCHOOL GIRLS WEAVING

After these girls become skillful weavers they are given the looms which they have learned to use and are sent back to their own towns to teach others how to make cloth. The fabrics they produce are invariably of the brightest colors, but they display excellent taste in the way they combine them to produce a rich and striking effect.

A MESSAGE FROM PEMBA SPED IN A NATIVE CATAMARAN: NEAR ZANZIBAR

IN THE FIJI VENICE

The little village of Rewa, on Viti Levu, the largest island in the Fiji group, has been called by the English "the Venice of Fiji." It lies at the mouth of the Rewa River, which flows through a delta, and the innumerable canals thus formed serve as the streets of the village. The title is a little absurd, as a few hundred straw huts placed on the banks of the canals can hardly be compared to the wonderful city on the Adriatic; but, like Venice, its streets are canals and its vehicles boats. The Venetian gondola is here replaced by an equally curious craft, the painted canoe, and the one shown in the picture is a fine example of the largest kind.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES NEAR DURBAN: NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

Photograph from Bishop Hartzell.

PASTRY CLASS, COMMISSARY SCHOOL, NAVAL TRAINING STATION: NEWPORT, R. I.

To be "well versed in the arts of pies, custards, and tarts" is an accomplishment no less vital to the success of a navy than gunnery or signaling. Each must do his bit on a warship, and one of the most important of these is cookery, which keeps in fighting trim the man who points the gun and the officer who navigates the ship.

Photograph by United States Navy Department.

SPORT ON THE CHAGRES: PANAMA

One of the diversions very popular among the sporting members of the canal staff was alligator hunting. The upper waters of the Chagres could usually be relied upon to produce excellent sport, though these great reptiles are found in all the principal streams on the Isthmus.

OPERATING THE GATUN LOCKS FOR THE FIRST TIME: PANAMA CANAL

The gate on which all the men are standing, while watching the lower chamber of the lock being filled for the first time, is the sea gate or guard gate. These gates were completed as soon as practicable and then closed, so as to keep the sea out of the locks while dredges were completing the excavations in the lock entrance, thus not interfering with the work on the other gates nor with the machinery installation.

ONE OF THE GREAT SUCTION DREDGES ENTERING GATUN LOCKS

This is one of the great suction or pipe-line dredges, showing the cutter in front. When this cutter is revolved the blades loosen the dirt; the intake of the pump is just behind it, and when water is drawn in by the pump it carries in from 15 to 20 per cent of solid matter, and the pump gives it velocity enough to be carried from one-half to three-quarters of a mile through a pipe.

APACHE PAPOOSE AND BASKETS: ARIZONA
Photograph from N. H. Darton.

"LA MOUSE," A VENERABLE FLATHEAD CHIEF, OVER EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE: GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

His name may suggest the most timid of animals, but his courage is that of the king of beasts. The Northern Indians are very fond of ermine, and cut the skin in strips and hang them on every available part of their costume.

Autochrome by Franklin Price Knott.

AMERICAN BISON, OR BUFFALO

This color picture of wild animal life is from a wonderful collection entitled "The Larger Mammals of North America," which was published in the National Geographic Magazine, November, 1916.

BANDAGING A WOUNDED DOG

In Flanders they still "Cry 'Havoc' and let slip the dogs of war." But the dogs follow after the havoc and are not party to it. With a heroism that makes them akin to their masters, these gallant animals carry succor to the helpless and the dying who lie in no-man's land between the trenches. Heartless indeed must be the sharpshooter who can make a target of one of these dumb messengers of mercy.

Photograph from Harriet Chalmers Adams.

© International Film Service

A SQUADRON OF FRENCH RED CROSS DOGS LEAVING PARIS

The Belgian police dogs, on account of their ability to detect and capture criminals, and the great St. Bernards, which were famous for their rescues of travelers lost in the Alpine snows, were considered the greatest heroes of the canine world until the present war introduced the Red Cross dogs, whose deeds of valor in front of the front-line trenches have saved the lives of thousands of sorely wounded.

THE MUIR GLACIER: ALASKA

This glacier, one of the largest in the world, has a frontage of seven miles along the sea. During the summer it affords a wonderful spectacle to tourists, for great masses of ice, often larger than an average house, break off and plunge into the water. The most wonderful glaciers in the world for size, beauty, and geological interest are found in Alaska. Expeditions from the National Geographic Society have made extensive studies of these glaciers, and complete reports of their remarkable activities are available.

Photograph from F. E. Kleinschmidt.

BOULDER ON GLACIATED SURFACE NORTH OF BLOODS, CALIFORNIA

This is the work of glaciers descending the valleys from one of the local ice-centers south of the continental cap.

From photograph by H. W. Turner.

AN ERRATIC ON A SMOOTH AND STRIATED SURFACE: BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY

The grooves show the direction in which the ice moved.

From negative in possession of the Geological Society of America

THE COAST SURVEY STEAMER "BLAKE" AT ANCHOR IN THE EQUATORIAL CURRENT, NORTH OF BARBADOS

The trade winds were temporarily interrupted. The ship was riding to the current coming from the east, although, as will be seen from the pennant at the masthead, the wind was from the west.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is the oldest continuous Bureau of the Federal Service. It was founded in 1807 under President Jefferson, and was then known as the Coast Survey. Its greatest work dates from 1878, when it was broadened to its present scope. To-day it employs 700 men, and has become one of the Federal government's most important bureaus, serving well the practical needs of every-day life, and at the same time pioneering in paths of science in a way that has added and is adding to the fund of human knowledge on the subject with which its investigations deal.

Photograph from D. E. Lester Jones.

THE RACINE REEF LIGHTHOUSE, IN LAKE MICHIGAN, COVERED WITH ICE

Winter seriously increases the work of maintaining aids to navigation; the spray of sleet freezing may completely envelop the tower in ice, obscuring the light until the lantern is cleared. In northern waters, where there is floating ice, many of the gas buoys must be removed in winter and replaced by spar buoys, over which the ice may pass without serious damage to the buoy. The spray freezes to bell buoys sometimes until the weight of ice overturns them.

A BEAUTIFUL GLASS LENS AND MOUNTING BUILT IN FRANCE FOR THE KILAUEA LIGHTHOUSE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The lens and mounting weigh nearly 4 tons and turn on a mercury float, making a complete revolution every 20 seconds and giving a double flash of about 940,000 candle power every 10 seconds. The light is sufficiently powerful to be visible 40 miles, but because of the earth's curvature it can be seen only 22 miles.

Photograph from Commissioner George R. Putnam.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE: YOUNG AUSTRALIANS OFF TO SCHOOL: VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Father Time steps aside for the moment to make way for Youth as he marches bravely along the one Highway to Knowledge that is available to Prince of the Blood and peasant lad alike—the school-room.

Photograph from Janet M. Cummings.

STARTING THE PLOWING SEASON AT NARROMINE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Australia is the most level in surface and regular in outline of all the continents, and even of most large islands. It is also the lowest continent, with an average elevation about equal to that of the State of Ohio.

A GOVERNMENT CAMEL TRAIN IN THE DESERT NORTH OF ADELAIDE

The Great Desert of Australia divides the continent into two parts, isolating the people of West Australia as completely as if they were on another continent. Camels have been generally used for transportation in this region, until the trans-continental railway can be completed.

Photograph by C. P. Scott.

AN OSTRICH CHORUS: PORT AUGUSTA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

"The young birds are said to be remarkably silent, but the old birds, and especially the males, have a hoarse, mournful cry, which is likened by some to the roaring of a lion and by others to the lowing of an ox."—KNOWLTON.

THE TWO BROTHERS ON BALD MOUNTAIN (4,070 FEET): SOUTH QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

These relics of a bygone geologic age here appear in contrast with the white man. While the Caucasian history of Australia is only a little over a hundred years old, dating from the first settlement in 1788, when Botany Bay was colonized, its geological history ranks with the oldest on earth.

A SAILING RACE OF 12-FOOT BOATS: SYDNEY HARBOR, NEW SOUTH WALES

The history of Australia begins with the year 1788, when 1,035 convicts were landed at Sydney Cove, the first settlement of white men on the continent. In natural advantages Sydney's harbor is unsurpassed on the North Atlantic coast.

A 100-POUND HALIBUT CAUGHT BY THE U. S. S. "ALBATROSS" WHILE SURVEYING NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN FISHING GROUNDS ON THE COAST OF OREGON

Large additions to the local food supply and good opportunities for the establishment of new fisheries have come from this work of the *Albatross*.

A CHAMPION UTAH GARDENER CONVERTING HER POTATOES INTO STARCH

The total value of the product of boys' and girls' clubs and those for women in Utah, for 1915, amounted to $63,843, secured at a cost of $3,358 for the extension work. It is the ultimate purpose of the United States Department of Agriculture to spend $5,000,000 a year in teaching the farmers' wives and daughters the art of home economics.

NIAGARA'S CAVE OF THE WINDS

The Niagara that mantles itself in ice at the silent touch of the Frost King, in its turn touches sand and coke, and they become near-diamonds; water and salt, and they become purity in drinking water; clay, and it gives forth a marvelous metal; a dead wire, and it lights a city or drives a car; carbon and silica, and they are transformed into lubricants or inks.

Photograph by Ernest Fox.

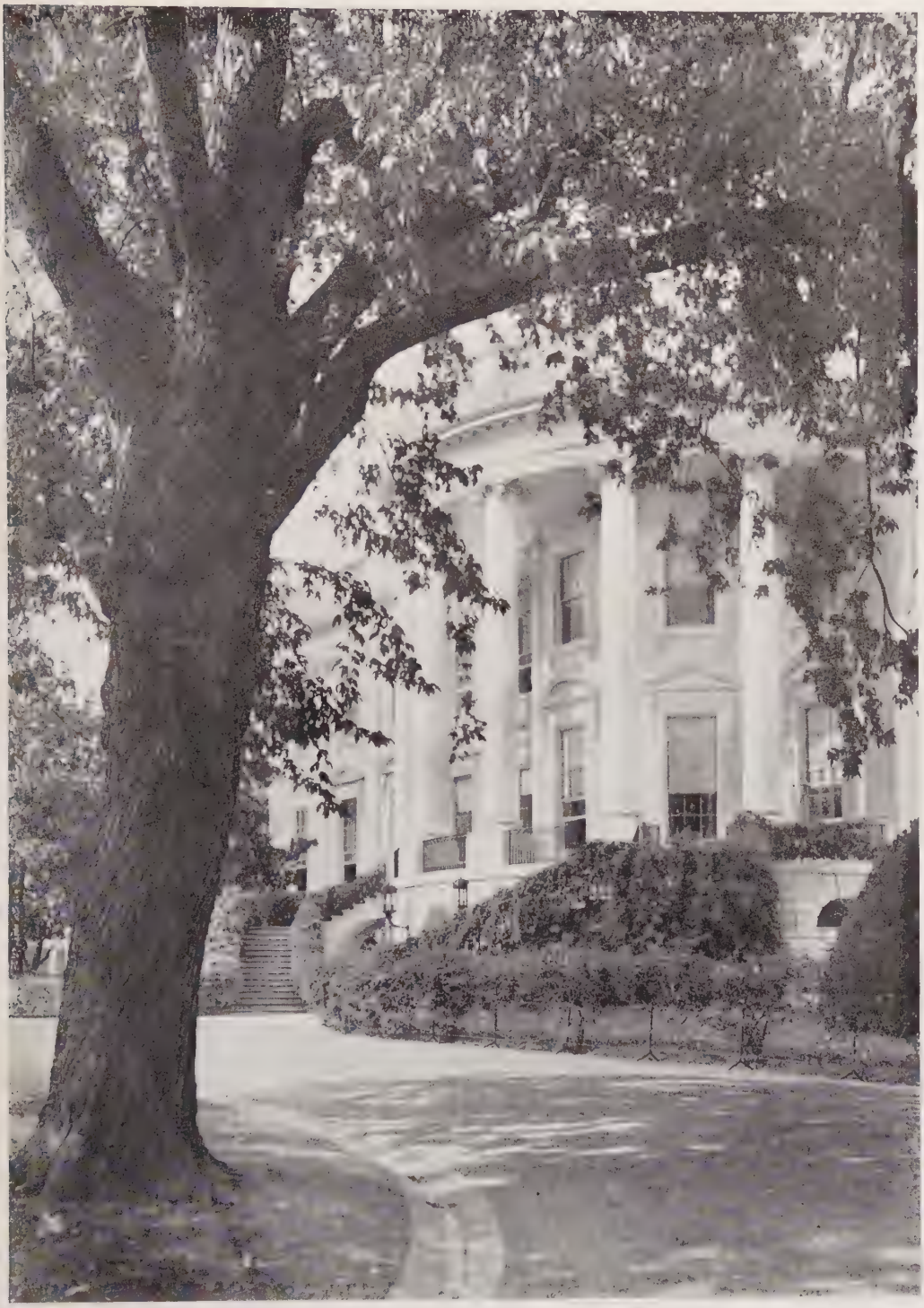
A SAPPHIRE IN A MOUNTAIN SETTING: GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

From the level plains the Rockies without warning thrust their hoary crests into the blue vault above, forming what seems to be an impassable barrier to the beyond. Down the sides of these granite masses flow rivers of ice and in the comparatively small area of northwestern Montana called Glacier National Park there are a hundred glaciers which feed innumerable lakelets, no two of which are the same shade of blue—ranging from a faint buttermilk to a deep navy, almost black. This section has been called the top of the world, for the continental divide bisects it and the waters of its streams eventually find their way into three of the earth's great oceans.

Photograph by Kiser.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT (Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr.)

The Geographic has printed several series of illustrations, in color, of our wild flowers, perhaps the most notable being the collection of all our official State flowers.



THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

One of the unusual pictures in the wealth of color and half-tone illustration which fills the pages of "Washington—The Nation's Capital."

THE MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM McKINLEY: BUFFALO

Under the leadership of this martyred President, the United States took up the gage of battle to secure the liberty of a struggling, alien people. Cuba's appeal for release from the thraldom of oppressive monarchy was heard and the blood of our great Republic was shed that another free country might find its place in the family of nations.

Photograph by W. H. Brandel.

THE NEW YORK SKY-LINE AT NIGHT

Even more wonderful than the dizzy heights of the buildings is the blaze of electricity radiating from them. People now living remember the time when there was no gas and candles were universal.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT MOUNT VERNON PLACE, BALTIMORE

This was one of the first monuments ever reared to the memory of the Father of his Country— a country whose principles of justice and whose economic opportunities have drawn more people to its shores than ever journeyed to any other.

Photograph by James F. Hughes Co.

GRANT'S TOMB, NEW YORK CITY, SHOWING THE HUDSON WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET RIDING AT ANCHOR

Next to Central Park, where broad acres of the most expensive land on earth present a velvety expanse of green, and great rocks, surrounded by carefully tended shrubbery and graceful trees, retain their rough natural beauty, the most inspiring "breathing space" in New York City is perhaps Riverside, which occupies a considerable proportion of the shore of the Hudson north of Seventy-second Street.

Photograph by Edwin Levick.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ON A WINTER'S NIGHT

With a new character for each new hour, a different aspect for every change of light and shade, the Washington Monument seems to link heaven and earth in the darkness, to pierce the sky in the light, and to stand an immovable mountain peak as the mists of every storm go driving by. With a height of 555 feet, a base 55 feet square, and walls tapering from 15 feet at the base to 18 inches at the top; with its interior lined with memorial stones from the several States, from many famous organizations, and from a number of foreign countries; with its stately simplicity and the high qualities of manhood it honors, it is fitting that the aluminum tip that caps it should bear the phrase "Laus Deo."

Photograph by E. L. Crandall.

TELEPHONING ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Little King Harris, aged three, and his brother Lawrence, aged five, in San Francisco, are saying good-night to their father and mother, who, 3,000 miles away, are guests at the National Geographic Society banquet in Washington, D. C. It is 7.30 P. M. in San Francisco and 10.30 P. M. in Washington, D. C.

The very first child's voice flashed through the transcontinental wires was that of Melville Bell Grosvenor, grandson of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, at the opening of the New York-San Francisco telephone, January 25, 1915.

GENERAL SHERMAN, THE KING OF ALL TREEDOM: SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

It takes twenty men with arms outstretched to encircle the tree. The General Sherman tree is pronounced by the United States Government the biggest tree in the world, measured by the amount of wood it contains. Whoever has stood beneath these towering giants of the forest feels a reverent love for these grizzled patriarchs! The oldest living thing! There is not a nation on the face of the earth to-day but what was born, mayhap, a thousand years after they reached their maturity.

Photograph by Gilbert H. Grosvenor.

IN THE GIANT FOREST OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

In the scenic heart of the Sequoia National Park stands a group of trees, the *Sequoia washingtoniana*, known as the Giant Forest, in which grow the loftiest and most venerable living things that Nature has produced. But the very acres upon which grew the finest specimens remained in the possession of private parties to whom they had been patented before the park was created. The Department of the Interior appealed to the National Geographic Society to assist in saving these magnificent trees from the lumberman's axe. The Society's governing body immediately appreciated the exceptional opportunity which was about to be lost to the American people, and gladly appropriated the necessary $20,000. Thus was accomplished a unique coöperation of a great national scientific society with the national government, whereby one of the country's noblest scenic resources has been presented to the American people for their perpetual enjoyment.

Photograph by Lindley Eddy.

THE FIGHTING TOP WITH ITS WIRELESS CROWN

"There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world.

"To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves."—WOODROW WILSON.

CORN RAISED BY A FARMER OF PRESTON, MINNESOTA

It is obvious that the greatest and most important service that is required of our agriculture under existing conditions is an enlarged production of the staple food crops. Because of the shortage of such crops practically throughout the world, there is no risk in the near future of excessive production such as sometimes has resulted in unremunerative prices to producers. This is particularly true of the cereals and of peas, beans, cow-peas, soy-beans, and buckwheat.

Photograph from A. W. Thompson.

SHIPPING COTTON AT GALVESTON

In the value of its exports Galveston ranked, in 1913, as a port second only to New York, and it shipped more cotton than any port in the world. The value of this export alone is over $200,000,000 per annum. Among the other shipments of great value are cotton-seed products, wheat, corn lumber, and flour. Galveston has many delightful features. Her climate is warm, but the Gulf breezes usually temper the summer heat, and the winters have only occasional chilly spells of short duration.

A VIEW OF THE MONONGAHELA AT PITTSBURGH

No, this is not gravel from the river bottom nor oysters from the bay. It's a Pittsburgh coal fleet in the Monongahela River loaded with fuel to keep alight the fires which help to make Pittsburgh one of the foremost industrial cities of the world—a furnace of Vulcan in real life. The point of land on the extreme left is the original site of Fort Duquesne.

LUMBER CARRIERS AND THEIR CARGOES AT PORT BLAKELEY MILL, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON

Before the outbreak of the European conflict the days of the wooden barks, brigantines, and schooners seemed numbered, for steel ships were rapidly driving old-style vessels from the lanes of commerce. But the war has given the wooden ship a remarkable new lease of life, and our mills on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards are working 24 hours a day supplying the shipbuilders with the material needed to keep the American flag flying on the Seven Seas.

Photograph by Curtis and Miller.

STACKING HAY BY HORSE POWER

The United States devotes 72,000,000 acres of land to hay and other forage crops. Were this used to grow potatoes, even at our present rate of production, it would yield 6,480,000,000 bushels, which is more than the whole earth produces today. The passing of the horse may release this area to human food production.

Photograph by Miller Photo Co.

A VIEW OF FORT MONROE AND OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA

In no territory of like extent in the United States is more historical interest gathered than in that which borders Hampton Roads. Here was planted the first English colony in America; here was held the first gathering of the people's representatives to make their own laws; here were erected the first fortifications in the English-speaking New World; here was fought the land battle that terminated America's War of Independence and the naval battle that revolutionized the warfare of the sea. The first fortifications where Fort Monroe now stands were built 305 years ago, in 1611. Since that time, with short lapses, there has been some sort of a fortification always guarding the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Rich in history, balmy in climate, charming in prospect, the Old Point region has entertained its hundreds of thousands with Virginia hospitality.

Photograph by George F. Adams.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL FROM THE EAST

The east front of the Capitol has witnessed many of the most stirring scenes recorded in American history. Here came George Washington to lay its cornerstone in 1793; a score or more of the Presidents of the United States have assumed their sacred trust before this majestic pile; here have come heroes of the nation to receive the honors of the people; and from here have been borne illustrious dead whose lives have added brilliance to the pages of American history.

THE WASHINGTON OF THE ARTIST'S DREAM

The plan of the Park Commission provides for a magnificent garden more than two miles long, linking the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol together, with the Washington Monument between and stately rows of government buildings bordering that part between the Monument and the Capitol. This view in the Monument Garden shows the proposed treatment of approaches and terraces, forming a setting for the Washington Monument.

From the original rendering by C. Graham.

THE TOWN OF JOHN BROWN'S RAID: HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA

Where the Shenandoah, called by those who live in its famous valley "fair daughter of the skies," joins the Potomac at Harpers Ferry, they make a picture of seldom-exceeded natural beauty. Jefferson called the gorge through which the Potomac passes the Blue Ridge Mountains "one of the most stupendous scenes in Nature." Of course, if he had seen the Grand Canyon, the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite, or the Royal Gorge, he would not have put it so strongly; but Harpers Ferry, none the less, is a bit of scenery which a whole nation may well treasure.

Photograph by Eugene J. Hall.

PLIGHTING ANEW THEIR FEALTY TO THE FLAG

Assembled in Independence Square, Philadelphia, thousands of patriotic Americans pledged their unanimous support to the President in the following stirring resolution:

"Meeting on the eve of a great crisis affecting our national life and on the sacred ground where, 141 years ago, the fathers of the Republic declared belief in the unalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we citizens of Philadelphia, following the traditions of the fathers, here publicly renew our oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, pledging to the President of the United States our loyal support in any action which, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, he may deem necessary to the protection of American rights upon land and sea."

Photograph from Ledger Photo Service.

BEFORE THE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE, CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK

A patriot of 1917 is becoming imbued with the patriotism of the Revolutionary hero who, upon being led forth to die, voiced the inspiring regret that he had but one life to lose for his country.

Photograph by International Film Service.

A GROUP OF GRAIN ELEVATORS IN BUFFALO

The wheat crop of the United States is approximately one-fifth of that of the entire world. It would seem that with the development of the northwestern part of this country, wheat had at last reached its limit of cultivation on American soil; but not only will the trend of the wheat field be east and south, but it is certain to reach farther into what is now the semi-arid region of the west. Between its extension into the desert through irrigation and its advance into the semi-desert through the introduction of hardy, drought-resisting varieties, America is far off from the time when the potential acreage and yield of her wheat fields is reached.

Photograph by W. H. Brandel.

FOLLOWING THE LEADER: OPENING OF NAVIGATION THROUGH THE ICE, ST. MARY'S RIVER

Upon this watercourse, 40 miles in length, and the canals which parallel it is borne the vast volume of freight from the territory skirting Lake Superior. More than 20,000 vessels pass through these canals every year, bearing from Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and Ontario a world's food supply of grain and ore for armor plate and munitions to the various manufacturing cities on our Great Lakes, and thence to the Atlantic seaboard. The canals are notable for the fact that they carry the largest amount of water-borne traffic of all artificial waterways in the world. When the spring thaw begins the huge carriers take their southeasterly course in what seems an endless chain of commerce, each vessel a gigantic link of steel.

Photograph by A. E. Young.

CHURNING BUTTER IN A COÖPERATIVE CREAMERY

The twentieth century rural housewife is exchanging the old-time skimming ladle for a modern cream separator, and in doing so is taking another step toward her emancipation from the drudgery and grind of farm life.

Photograph from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TYPICAL SCENE IN THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

There are about 200 cattle in the first pen in the foreground and probably several thousand in the area of the picture. The Union Stock Yards receive an average of about 7,000 cattle, 17,000 sheep, and 24,100 hogs every working day. The receipts of cattle for 1914 were 2,601,000, of sheep 5,378,000 and of hogs 6,618,000.

Photograph from Union Stock Yards Co., Chicago.

BOYS' CLUB MEMBERS SELECTING THEIR SEED IN THE FIELD BEFORE FROST

EXPLAINING THE RAG-BABY TEST IN THE GERMINATION OF SEED CORN

Photographs from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A FARMER LASSIE FEEDING HER COSSET

Photograph by Frank H. Botheil.

TOKAY GRAPES: PACIFIC COAST FRUIT BELT

Photograph by Curtis & Miller.

LITTLE CHIEF PACK-A-BACK GRAVELY INSPECTS THE CAMERA

This little scion of the Ojibway tribe, who lives up in northern Minnesota, may some day be a "big chief" of his people, but now he is only a small papoose who travels on his mother's back. In his restricted position, tightly wrapped to prevent his squirming out, he can move only his head and crane his neck to see the strange "paleface," with a queer black box on three legs, taking his picture.

Copyright by Roland W. Reed.

FUTURE AMERICAN CITIZENS: SCOTCH CHILDREN AT ELLIS ISLAND

Taunted with the fact that in England oats were fed to horses and in Scotland to men, a famous Scot replied that England was famous for its horses and Scotland for its men. America knows how much it is indebted to Scotland and the Scotch-Irish. Nearly half of our presidents have been either Scotch or Scotch-Irish.

Who can estimate our debt to immigration? Thirty-three million people have made the long voyage from alien shores to our own since it was proclaimed that all men are born free and equal, and liberty's eternal fire was kindled first on American soil! It is as if half the German Empire should embark for America, or all of England except the county of Kent. It is as if all of the population of all the States of the United States west of the Mississippi, plus that of Alabama, should have come bodily to America.

Photograph from Frederic C. Howe.

NORWEGIAN CHILDREN IN PEASANT COSTUME

Of all the countries of the earth, only Ireland has contributed a greater proportion of her sons and daughters to the development of America than Norway. We now have one-third as many Norwegians and their children as the homeland itself.

Photograph from Frederic C. Howe.

THE GUARDIAN OF THE NEW WORLD'S OPEN DOOR—LIBERTY

This great symbol of freedom, by Bartholdi, the eminent French sculptor, which was presented to the American people by the citizens of France thirty years ago, is but another evidence of the bond of undying brotherhood and common interest that exists between the Republic of France and our own country—a love which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought into being more than a century ago.

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